



# ***Daily Report***

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## **China**

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# Daily Report China

FBIS-CHI-89-095

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18 May 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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### General

#### **Qian Qichen To Tour Ecuador, Cuba, U.S.**

OW1805082089 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT  
18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will pay an official visit to Ecuador, Cuba, and the United States from June 2 to 16, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today.

Qian will be there as guest of Diego Cordovez, minister of foreign affairs of Ecuador, Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, and James Baker, secretary of state of the United States.

#### **Commentary Views Widening 'Crack' in NATO**

HK1805082989 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO in Chinese  
7 May 89 p 4

["Weekly Commentary" by Zhuang Hanlong (8369 3352 7127): "Why Are There Cracks in NATO?"]

[Text] While jubilantly entering its 40th year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) suddenly found a crack in its body. Moreover, the crack is widening as the May summit meeting draws near. The blasting fuse causing dissension within NATO is whether or not the short-range missiles in Western Europe should be modernized.

The party headed by the United States stresses the necessity of modernizing NATO's nuclear forces in Europe including tactical air-to-ground missiles, the follow-up system of the 88 Lance short-range missile, and nuclear weapons.

The party headed by the FRG contends: There is no need to modernize short-range missiles; and, moreover, the number of battlefield nuclear weapons, in particular, nuclear guns, should be reduced.

One side favors strengthening and the other side advocates reduction. Hence, there is a contradiction. Why has this situation come about?

First, there are divergent views on the European situation in recent years. As the Soviet Union has taken numerous offensive moves for detente, such countries as the FRG think this is "a historic opportunity" to improve East-West relations. The FRG Government "has 'an attentive peaceful order plan' for uniting the whole of Europe." For this reason, the FRG Government asked the United States to agree to the Soviet proposal and to hold talks with the latter on the question of short-range missiles deployed by both sides in Europe. However, the United States has entirely different views. It contends: With the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet agreement on intermediate-range missiles, the main

problem in Europe is that the Warsaw Pact's conventional armed forces far exceed those of NATO. This being the case, only when short-range missiles are modernized can this superiority of the Warsaw Pact be offset and a "strategy of flexible response" be pursued whenever necessary. Moreover, though Mikhail Gorbachev has great diplomatic charm, he will never make concessions on matters of vital importance. Therefore, we have to guard against the Soviet Union. If we negotiate with the Soviet Union on the question of short-range missiles, this will surely cause a chain reaction and we will fall into the trap of "a denuclearized Europe" premeditatedly set up by the Soviet Union.

Second, both sides have their own political needs. On the part of the United States, by modernizing short-range missiles, it will have a trump card with which to bargain with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, as long as Western Europe agrees to modernize short-range missiles, the United States will be able to ask Congress for more appropriations and continue to carry out trial manufacturing. On the part of the FRG, the Kohl government maintains: As the yearend general elections are near at hand, more and more people at home have demanded disarmament. If the modernization of short-range missiles is endorsed, this can only invite greater dissatisfaction from voters. Moreover, Lance short-range missiles will not lag behind others for several years to come. As such, it is not necessary to make a provocative decision at present. There is a deeper meaning in this aspect. The short-range missiles of the Warsaw Pact and NATO are deployed mostly in the GDR and FRG. Once a war breaks out, aren't these the two countries which will go under? Thinking of this, Kohl is unwilling to go ahead with the modernization program with enthusiasm.

To iron out differences, soon after the Bush administration assumed office, it dispatched State Secretary James Baker to Western Europe to go about drumming up support for the idea of modernizing short-range missiles in West Germany and other countries but this accomplished nothing. Later on, the FRG also sent a special envoy to the White House but similarly, it also failed to persuade Uncle Sam. While neither side was willing to budge from its original position, some days ago British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher personally went to FRG to meet Chancellor Kohl. It turned out that Mrs Thatcher and Kohl admitted that they have "not yet managed to quash the dispute that is apt to cause division over the question of short-range missiles." After seeing Mrs Thatcher off, Chancellor Kohl hurriedly went to Italy. The Italian Government gave its support right away to the FRG Government's position on the question of short-range missiles. Hence, the crack in NATO is evident. The United States and Britain persist in modernizing short-range missiles and those which tend to hold this idea are the Netherlands and Canada. The FRG opposes the modernization of short-range missiles and has the support of most NATO European member-states in this regard. In the face of this fact unseen in the last 4 decades, the United States is both annoyed and

unhappy. Nevertheless, just getting angry will not help solve the problems. In the last few days, Chancellor Kohl persistently said: We hope the United States and other countries will consider "our special circumstances." Whether this crack in NATO can be narrowed and even "healed" depends on the result of the summit meeting scheduled to be held at the end of this month.

**'News Analysis' on NATO Short-Range Missiles**  
HK1805093389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
12 May 89 p 3

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "A Dispute Over Short-Range Missiles"]

[Text] Dispatch from Washington, 8 May—Over the past 10 days or so, land-based short-range nuclear missiles have become the focal point of a heated dispute among the NATO countries. On 27 April, at a Bundestag session, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl asserted that he hoped that the United States will soon hold talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles and nuclear shells. The United States immediately expressed its displeasure with Helmut Kohl's remarks and reiterated its strong opposition to any talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles, saying that as long as the Warsaw Pact maintains its superiority in conventional arms, the United States will not hold talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles. As soon as the dispute between the United States and West Germany came to light, Britain expressed its support of the U.S. position whereas many other NATO countries expressed their support of the FRG proposal. The arguments of the United States and West Germany can be boiled down to the following: While the United States believes that any talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles is a "dangerous trap," which would deprive NATO of its nuclear deterrent and put NATO countries under the constant threat of the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional arms, West Germany believes that talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles will significantly lower the level of the ongoing nuclear arms race between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and win greater safety for NATO.

This dispute between the United States and West Germany is of profound significance. Except for nuclear shells, both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the two confrontational big military blocs, possess different quantities of short-range nuclear missiles, whose range of fire is less than 500 kilometers. Since the United States and the Soviet Union signed the treaty on dismantling medium-range and medium-short-range nuclear missiles in December 1987, the issue of short-range nuclear missiles has remained an outstanding issue in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on reducing nuclear arms deployed in Europe. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed holding talks with the United States to settle the issue of short-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Nevertheless, there has been disagreement among NATO

countries on this issue. Due to various factors, NATO has thus far adopted the following stand: Considering the imbalance in the conventional arms between East and West, NATO should continue to adhere to its traditional "flexible response" strategy—that is, to build a nuclear deterrent to counter a possible attack of conventional arms and refuse to hold any talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles. In the meantime, in order to maintain the effectiveness of its "flexible response" strategy, NATO has also decided in principle to update its existing short-range nuclear missiles. Nevertheless, over the past few years, changes have taken place in Europe, especially since last December when Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a unilateral reduction of the Soviet conventional forces deployed in Europe and later proposed cutting the size of the Soviet conventional forces by a large margin. These latest developments have indeed provided a new opportunity for easing tension and alleviating military confrontation in Europe. Therefore, soon after George Bush became the new President of the United States, the new U.S. Secretary of State James Baker started touring NATO countries. During his visit to various NATO countries, the central topic for discussion was whether or not NATO will continue to update its existing short-range nuclear missiles and whether or not NATO should hold talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles. After taking into account the feelings of the West European allies, U.S. President George Bush has made certain readjustments in his policy. For instance, President George Bush has agreed to postpone updating NATO's existing short-range nuclear missiles until 1990, a time when West Germany has completed its next general election. However, President George Bush still insists on not holding talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles.

In this internal NATO dispute, West Germany has had its own reasons to bear the brunt. Insofar as West Germany is concerned, public opinion has always been very sensitive toward any type of nuclear deployment on the West German territory, for the West Germans clearly know that any use of the nuclear weapons deployed on the West German territory will doubtlessly and directly threaten the safety of West Germany. Therefore, all the political parties in West Germany have always stood for talks to be held between the United States and the Soviet Union on reducing or even dismantling short-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Since West Germany will hold its general election in 1990, the West German Government has been compelled to make clear its attitude on the issue of short-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. As a matter of fact, this is not merely a dispute between the United States and West Germany, for a large number of other NATO countries have also become involved in this dispute. One obvious reason is that various NATO countries have thus far failed to reach a consensus in their appraisal of the European situation. Some NATO countries hold that NATO should not hesitate to grasp the new opportunity



for European disarmament whereas other NATO countries, the United States in particular, have adopted a more cautious attitude on this issue, believing that so long as the Warsaw Pact still maintains superiority in conventional arms, short-range nuclear missiles are still a means of maintaining a military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, the United States also fears that any talks with the Soviet Union on reducing short-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe will give rise to a stronger demand for dismantling all short-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. However, this attitude has already caused controversy in Washington's political circles. Some politicians in Washington have already started criticizing the Bush Administration, saying that it has been over-cautious and has been lacking in courage and resourcefulness on the question of short-range nuclear missiles.

From 29 to 30 May, all 16 NATO members are scheduled to hold a summit meeting in Brussels. It is widely believed that if the current dispute between the United States and West Germany over the issue of short-range nuclear missiles fails to be settled in the upcoming summit, not only NATO's unity but also NATO's future strategy and negotiation principle will doubtlessly be adversely affected.

**BAN YUE TAN Examines International Situation**  
*OW1505002289 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese*  
*No 7, 10 Apr 89 pp 55-57*

[Article by Hua Xia (5478 1115): "The General Trend of Relaxation Is Advancing—A Roundup of the International Situation in the First Quarter of the Year"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, the international arena saw busy diplomatic activity, focused on big power relations, disarmament, and regional conflicts. The outcome of the activities indicates that, in spite of the tortuous course, the general trend of relaxation in the international situation is continually advancing.

**New Movements of Big Powers Relations**

About the time the new U.S. President Bush formally took up residence in the White House, that is, during the transition between two U.S. administrations, the Soviet Union seized the opportune moment to launch a peace offensive. Gorbachev's proposal for building a "common European mansion" aroused strong resonance in Western Europe, and his announcement on the Soviet unilateral reduction of 500,000 troops in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union further assured Western Europe that the "tangible threat from the East is mitigating." At the same time, following the Sino-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting in Moscow, the Soviet Foreign Minister successively visited Japan, the Philippines, the DPRK, and China. The Soviet peace offensive exerted pressure on the United States from both the Atlantic and the Pacific sides.

In face of the Soviet offensive, President Bush took a major diplomatic move immediately after the inauguration—that is, to send Secretary of State Baker on a quick tour of 14 allies in West Europe. Bush had earlier pledged, in his inaugural speech, to strengthen the "close relationship" with the West European allies. He also stressed that he would not hold a summit with Gorbachev before consulting the West European allies. The Baker visit had two purposes—first, to explain to the leaders of Western Europe the new U.S. Administration's policy on the Soviet Union; and second, to understand feelings and changes in the allies in paving the way for the United States to readjust its relations with Western Europe.

Then, President Bush took another major diplomatic move—that is, to visit Japan, China, and South Korea after attending Japanese Emperor Hirohito's funeral. Bush declared that the United States is an Atlantic, as well as a Pacific country, and he stressed that he would work to foster a "new-type partnership" with Japan. For this reason, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita became the first foreign leader to be invited to the United States after Bush's inauguration. Noteworthy is President Bush's rush visit before Gorbachev's visit to China. Western mass media regard the Bush visit as the first strike in the triangular relationship, aimed at strengthening Sino-U.S. friendship and cooperative relations and counterbalancing the upcoming normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

**Breakthrough in Conventional Arms Reduction**

A new trend of unilateral reduction of conventional arms by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe emerged in the disarmament realm in the first quarter of the year. Following Gorbachev's announcement at the UN General Assembly near the end of last year of a unilateral reduction of 500,000 troops in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze again announced in January this year that the Soviet Union would withdraw a portion of their tactical nuclear weapons from Eastern Europe and would cut the military budget by 14.5 percent. Then, other members of the Warsaw Pact successively announced unilateral disarmament. The GDR and Bulgaria announced that each would cut troops by 10,000; Hungary and Poland, each by 15,000; and Czechoslovakia, by 12,000. They also announced military budget cuts ranging from 4 to 15 percent. This is unprecedented in the history of disarmament.

While all this was going on, the talks on reducing conventional arms in Europe progressed without interruption. At the follow-up meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Vienna in mid-January this year, a "final document" was at last adopted after hard bargaining sessions. The document reflects that the meeting participants have reached a consensus on the authorized goal, form, and scope of the talks on conventional military strength in Europe, and have agreed to effect stability and security in Europe through the establishment of an equilibrium of low-level,

land-based conventional forces and through effective and strict verification. The document has been called a "major breakthrough in the history of East-West relations in Europe since the war."

In March, the talks on conventional armament in Europe and the first round of talks on adopting trust and security measures in Europe ended in Vienna. The talks were characterized by the following features: First, they were attended by the most number of countries in the disarmament history of Europe, with the 23 members of the NATO and Warsaw Pact attending the talks, and the 35 members of the European Security Council participated in the discussion on adopting trust and security measures in Europe. Second, without accusing or attacking each other as they did in previous talks, representatives from all participating countries consulted with one another and jointly explored ways to reduce conventional arms in a peaceful atmosphere. Third, in spite of differences, the disarmament proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact and NATO share an identical stand in calling for the elimination of the existing imbalance in conventional armament, drastically reducing troops and conventional arms, and changing the organizational structure of conventional arms to a defensive in nature, thereby breaking the 15-year standstill in disarmament talks in Central Europe.

In spite of all this, differences and contradictions remain between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. According to Bush, it is not an appropriate time for the United States to slacken efforts for national defense construction, nor for the United States and its allies to reduce their arms unilaterally. Therefore, we should not be overoptimistic about the prospects of the talks on reducing conventional arms in Europe.

#### **The Sunny and Cloudy Sides of the "Hot Spots" Climate**

On 15 February this year, the Soviet Union completed its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva agreement on the Afghan question. This Soviet move was conducive to the relaxation in the world situation, and therefore was welcomed by people all over the world. As you know, in order to realize Afghan national reconciliation on the eve of the troop withdrawal, the Soviet Union engaged in an intensive shuttle diplomacy, holding dialogue with the resistance forces, consulting with the countries concerned, and talking to former Afghan King Zahir. However, the shuttle diplomacy ended in failure. Therefore, Afghanistan is still in a state of civil war.

Around the time the Soviet Union completed troop withdrawals from Afghanistan, the relevant parties began frequent contacts for a political settlement of the Cambodian question, such as a nine-point agreement reached at the Sino-Soviet foreign ministerial meeting, Sino-Vietnamese vice foreign ministerial consultations, the Thai Foreign Minister's first visit to Hanoi in 12

years, "premier" of the Phnom Penh regime Hen Sen's visit to Thailand, the second Jakarta unofficial meeting attended by 12 parties from 9 countries, the Thai prime minister's visit to China, and two special meetings of the leaders of the tripartite Democratic Kampuchea. In view of these circumstances, Vietnam mistakenly believed that people were ready to make a deal, at an unreasonable price, with Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime in order to solve the Cambodian question. That is why Vietnam has recently clung to its original stand, thus again stalemating the Cambodian question which was almost at the end of the tunnel.

In the Middle East, the Soviet Union launched a new major diplomatic offensive immediately after completing the troop withdrawal from Afghanistan. From 17 through 27 February, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited five Middle East countries—Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, and Iran. While in Cairo, he had separate talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Arens and PLO Executive Council Chairman Arafat. The Soviet Foreign Minister's visit to the Middle East is viewed as a move by "the Soviet Union to return to the Middle East," aimed at creating a new situation there with the Soviet "new thinking." Shevardnadze declared: "Without the Soviet Union, it is impossible to achieve peace in the Middle East." In face of the Soviet challenge, U.S. President Bush made a swift response: "It is necessary to limit the Soviet role, as we have already entered a competition." This shows that a new round of contention for rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union has unfolded in the Middle East.

In Central America, the heads of state of five Central American countries held their fourth conference in mid-February and reached, for the first time, an agreement on realization of internal peace in Nicaragua. According to the agreement, the Nicaraguan Government will hold a general election, to be participated in by all political parties, next February, 9 months ahead of the time, announce and put into effect freedom of the press, and release all political prisoners. At the same time, the heads of state of the 5 countries will work out a "package plan" within 90 days to enable the Nicaraguan rebels to give up their arms and return home. If the agreement is implemented, the regional conflict in Central America will be basically solved.

#### **XINHUA 'Round-up' Views UN Trends**

OW1605000289 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT  
15 May 89

["Round-up: Multi-polar Trend Demonstrated in U.N.  
(by Qian Wenrong)—XINHUA Headline]

[Text] United Nations, May 15 (XINHUA)—The 159-member United Nations, long considered the barometer of the world political arena, has nonetheless reflected the global multi-polarization trend.

This current multi-polarization in the U.N. has the following as its characteristics:

—The role of the U.N., especially the collected part played by the five permanent members of the Security Council, is becoming more obvious.

With the development of the multi-polarization, many global political, economic and social problems cannot be solved by one or two superpowers. They must need the collective efforts by way of multilateral negotiations.

That the Soviets accepted the U.N. Mediation on the Afghan issue and U.S. showed its willingness and spontaneity on the U.N. Mediation of the Iran-Iraq conflict proved that the two superpowers want to rid themselves of the troubles created by these issues and no longer feel sure to handle them without the help from other big nations in U.N.

Since the mediation of the Iraq-Iran war, the five big countries, namely U.S., Soviet Union, China, Britain and France, have gradually got into a new habit of consulting and negotiating among them first on the most important world issues before reaching a common opinion.

Afterwards, they would consult the non-permanent members of the Security Council and other U.N. members before presenting the issues to the Security Council for debate and for drafting relevant resolutions.

Therefore, the five would stick to their united position when difficulties erupt on the implementation of the resolutions in order to greatly strengthen the U.N.'s authority and position. This is a situation quite different from that at the time when the two superpowers adopted a tit-for-tat attitude in the U.N.

—The allies of the two superpowers are furthering their independence.

During the cold war years, the East and West basically spoke with two confronting voices. However, the situation changed during the 42nd and 43rd U.N. General Assemblies. The European Community (EC) showed its difference with America on the issues of Central America and the Middle East, and maintained a positive stance on the peaceful solution of these regional conflicts.

Two years ago, when the Soviet Union proposed the establishment of the comprehensive security system, some Eastern block countries voted for it, but privately were not as enthusiastic. During the U.N. General Assembly last year, the trend of various nations putting their national interests first became even more obvious.

—The groups formed for safeguarding regional interests were more active. The Latin American group, the African group and the group of Asia and Southeast Asian nations have played greater roles in seeking ways to solve their respective regional issues.

Before the meeting of the Organization of American States in October 1987, Latin American countries were worried that American president of the time Ronald Reagan might make suggestions unfavorable to the Central American peace agreement signed on August 7. They therefore demanded an urgent session of the U.N. General Assembly to debate the Central American situation. As a result, a resolution on supporting the peace agreement was approved by the session.

During the U.N. debate on the Middle East issue and Palestinian issue, the Arab countries also strengthened their coordination and unity among themselves for a common cause.

However, compared with the 1970s, the Third World as a whole, particularly the Nonaligned Movement, is now less powerful and less influential on the economic issues due to the differences in the development issues in its different areas.

Looking at the multi-polarization trend in the U.N., we need to pay attention to the following aspects:

Firstly, though the two superpowers are not as strong as before, they still possess strong potentiality. On the one hand, they have to depend on the U.N. To solve some of the thorny global and regional problems; on the other hand, they tend to rival the U.N. and free themselves from the restrictions of the U.N. framework.

Secondly, after the forming of an integrated market in 1992, the West European countries will surely strengthen their political coordination and unity and become a more powerful political force in the world organization.

Thirdly, Japan, which has become an economic giant in the world, is seeking the status of a big political power by increasing economic assistance to Third World countries. Therefore, its role in the U.N. will be more eye-catching.

Finally, with the continued development of regionalization and grouping, how the Third World can play a more integrated role becomes a new issue facing the developing countries.

**Nuclear Treaty Review Forum Planned 20 Aug-14 Sep**  
OW1305051489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0619 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] United Nations, May 8, (XINHUA)—The fourth conference to review the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) will be held in Geneva from 20 August to 14 September, 1990, it was announced here today.



The decision was made by the preparatory committee which has just concluded its first session in New York. Signatory states will discuss at the Geneva conference the status of NPT implementation since it came into effect in March 1970.

Earlier review conferences were held in 1975, 1980 and 1985 respectively.

The treaty is aimed at halting the spread of nuclear weapons by setting out a legally-binding declaration for countries which have ratified or acceded to it.

It was negotiated in Geneva at the conference of disarmament and was opened for signature in July 1968. One hundred and thirty-eight countries designated as non-nuclear-weapon states are party to the treaty.

China, though not a signatory, has repeatedly stated that it abides by the principles of nuclear non-proliferation.

The preparatory committee has requested background papers for the review conference from the U.N. secretary-general, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, and the South Pacific Forum.

**Official Outlines Policy on CFC's**  
*OW1505234589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1903 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Nairobi, May 15 (XINHUA)—China will actively develop and apply the technology of the substitutes of chlorofluoro-carbons (CFCs) and gradually control the production and consumption of the substances of CFCs, a senior Chinese official said here today.

Speaking at the 15th governing council meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which opened here today, Xue Mohong, head of the Chinese Government delegation to the meeting, said that as a vast and populous country, China recognizes her responsibility in the cause of global environmental protection.

China will make greater efforts in protecting the environment of CHCNA and that of the whole world, he added.

"In the past two years, the Chinese Government has listed environmental protection as one of her ten major tasks," he said.

Not long ago, China convened the third national environmental protection conference, formulating a series of measures to combat environmental pollution.

Mr. Xue said that the Chinese Government shows great concern to the environmental problems, especially the depletion of the ozone layer, "greenhouse effect" and the harm of acid rains.

On the U.N. conference on environment, he said that the Chinese Government actively supports the convening of a second U.N. conference on human environment in 1992.

The meeting opened here this morning and will end on May 26.

**Scientists To Join Asian Ozone Layer Probe**  
*OW1205202289 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1109 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)—The alarming thinning of the ozone layer above Northeast Asia has prompted scientists from the Asian and Pacific region to make joint efforts to investigate this phenomenon.

Speaking to a group of journalists at the International Conference on Global and Regional Environmental Atmospheric Chemistry (ICGREAC), which ended here today, Professor Zhu Zhongjie, an official of the Chinese Society of Environmental Protection, said that the mission is to study the various molecules in the atmosphere over the Pacific rim.

Initiated and supported by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), scientists from the Asian and Pacific region, including China, will embark in the early 1990's on a joint mission which will involve unprecedented airborne laboratory tests, as well as land and ocean tests.

The ozone layer is a shield which protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation. But not long ago, a hole in the shield was discovered over the Antarctic, which, according to scientists, was caused by the industrial chemicals known as chlorofluocarbons.

Later this week, scientists from the U.S., Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Australia will meet at Hong Kong University to prepare for tests on the ozone layer. Scientists from the Research Center for Ecological Environment Science under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have also been invited to attend the conference.

Scientists believe that if the preparatory work for the joint mission goes smooth, an airport in Shanghai will be used for airborne laboratory tests during the mission.

Meanwhile, Chinese scientists, in collaboration with their American counterparts, are building an atmospheric chemistry monitoring outpost on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, which, many scientists say, will make China the research center in the field of atmospheric composition.

Dr. C.S. Kiang, a professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology and honorary chairman of ICGREAC, said that mankind has been shaken up by the depletion of the ozone layer, and realizes that environmental problems are global problems which can only be solved through the joint efforts of both developed and developing countries.

"As a developing country, China's environment is of great concern to the rest of the world," Kiang remarked. He suggested that China work out an environment program while developing its high-technology industries.

**CITIC's Top Overseas Ventures Yield Profits**  
*HK0805111189 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 8 May 89 p 2*

[By staff reporter Qian Hong]

[Text] The three largest overseas ventures by China's top investment institution, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), continue to yield profits.

Each of the projects involves raw material production—in Canada, the United States and Australia—with an aim to alleviate shortages on the domestic market, according to CITIC officials.

The Celgar Pulp Company, a 50-50 joint venture with the Power Consolidated China Pulp Inc, had paid back most of the loan of 62 million Canadian dollars that CITIC borrowed for the purchase of the project.

By the end of last month, there remained only 2 per cent of the loan of more than 1 million Canadian dollars that had not yet been repaid by CITIC.

CITIC bought the mill three years ago by raising funds from an international consortium headed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

"We did not contribute a single cent from China to the joint venture," said a CITIC official.

Of the 62 million Canadian dollar loan, most was used to buy the joint venture and served as working capital. Part of the loan remained untouched as guarantees.

The mill is able to turn out 180,000 tons of bleached and semi-bleached pulp annually.

With the responsibility of marketing its own half of the products, CITIC turns over around 70 million Canadian dollars a year, which it considers "a great success."

A large part of the products are shipped to China, including Taiwan, and the rest are sold in Australia, Indonesia and South Korea.

The official attributed this success mainly to wise timing, a good partner, scientific management and a reasonable capital financing structure.

And prices of pulp and paper products have been rising sharply on the world market ever since.

Due to the country's shortage of foreign exchange, "This may be a good way to invest overseas by raising capital outside the country," an economic said.

Meanwhile, Citifor, a wholly-owned CITIC subsidiary, also made profits from sales of lumber in the United States.

Based in Seattle, Washington, Citifor was established three years ago and has expanded its standing timber business to the state of Alaska.

Citifor marketed most of its timber to China and the rest to South Korea and Japan.

Wang said that CITIC's largest overseas investment was in Portland Aluminium Smelter in Australia three years ago.

With a total investment of \$120 million, CITIC accounts for 10 per cent of the share in the project, which could produce 300,000 tons of high-quality aluminium.

Thanks to advanced technology, a good partner and increasing prices for its products, the joint venture has done well.

But the venture is a long-term project and the loan is still being repaid, said Wang.

CITIC now has 39 projects in 12 countries and regions, mostly in the developed world. And most of these projects are in raw material production, resource development, construction and financial operations.

Through these investments, CITIC has learned management expertise and advanced technology, trained its personnel, expanded its sales network, absorbed much information and promoted relations between Chinese and foreign businessmen.

CITIC will continue investing in foreign countries, if possible in some developing countries, said the official.

**Symposium on Measurement Technology Ends 17 May**  
*OW1805020989 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Wuhan, May 17 (XINHUA)—The first international symposium on measurement technology and computer controlled measuring instruments ended here today.

The symposium was sponsored by the Huazhong (Central China) University of Science and Technology, the Hubei Society for Measurement and the University of Birmingham of Britain.

About 200 experts from 16 countries attended the symposium, which opened on Monday. A small exhibition of measuring instruments was held concurrently.

More than 30 professors from the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and 10 other countries spoke at the symposium and 240 academic papers were presented.

**World Conference on Education Hosted 17 May**  
*OW1805023189 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1106 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—More than 500 educators, industrialists, scientists and government officials from over 40 countries and regions gathered here today to discuss the role of continuing engineering education in socio-economic development, and the scientific and technological revolution around the world.

Continuing engineering education is a measure to keep engineers, scientists and engineering teachers to date in their fields.

Addressing the opening session of the fourth world conference on continuing engineering education, Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, said that as a developing nation China needs an adequate number of well trained and highly qualified professionals both for the current needs of economic development and for the development of high-tech and new frontiers of science.

"Chinese scientific professionals should be encouraged to update their knowledge and skills, and a new generation of professionals should be brought up by having them master new knowledge and skills," he said.

"Continuing engineering education has become an integral part of China's education system, pervading all spheres of social life. Education is no longer limited to the stage of conventional schooling, but becomes a lifelong business. Moreover, the purpose of education is no longer confined to the imparting of knowledge, but is called upon to contribute to economic and social development," Song said. Statistics show that over the past decade about one million engineers and technicians from enterprises have received continuing education of some kind each year, which includes new knowledge related to computer science and economic management.

During the three-day meeting delegates will discuss such key problems as the experience of continuing engineering education in large firms and continuing engineering education in developing countries.

**Antarctic Station Receives High Praise**  
*OW1405123489 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0949 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] Hangzhou, May 12 (XINHUA)—The chairman of the International Science Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) praised Chinese scientists for establishing a station in the eastern Antarctic.

Dr. Claude Lorius made the remark in an interview with XINHUA while attending the international symposium on Antarctic research which just ended here.

Lorius said that the fact that most of the countries have established their expedition stations on King George Island cannot satisfy scientific needs.

"I am pleased to see that China has chosen the eastern Antarctic—the place we need to explore most—and established the Zhongshan Station," he declared.

He said that Antarctic research is a very good international cooperative activity.

"Since the founding of SCAR in the international geophysical year (1957-1958), 18 countries have established winter stations, and 41 regular stations are now in operation there," the chairman said, adding that there are also stations on eight islands beyond 60 degrees south latitude.

But he pointed out that most of these stations are located on the Antarctic Peninsula, and only two—one Soviet and the other American—are built in the hinterland.

"Considering the 14 million sq km of the Antarctic Continent, such locations cannot satisfy the needs of scientific research," he said.

He also noted that "China is a new country in terms of Antarctic research, but its development has left a deep impression on scientists from various countries.

"Many signs show that China has the spirit of international cooperation," said Lorius, who paid a visit to China's Great Wall Station in the Antarctic not long ago.

Lorius has been to the Antarctic 17 times since he first joined a French expedition in 1957. On and off he spent six years there. He was elected chairman of SCAR three years ago.

**Research To Increase**

*OW1405012489 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0951 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Hangzhou, May 13 (XINHUA)—China will shift its attention from establishing research stations in the Antarctic to doing more actual scientific research, Qian Zhihong, vice-chairman of the Chinese National Committee for Antarctic Research, said yesterday.

Speaking at the second plenary session of the Chinese National Committee for Antarctic Research, Qian said that between 1980 and 1984, China sent experts to engage in scientific research work at foreign stations in the Antarctic.



Since then, however, it has completed its own Great Wall and Zhongshan survey stations and will concentrate on carrying out specialized research projects during the next ten years.

The committee has drafted five-and-ten-year research plans on the study of the antarctic's ecological influence on the globe and "major problems concerning the future and safety of mankind," Qian said.

### United States & Canada

**Article Questions U.S. Sending Troops to Panama**  
HK1805063589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
16 May 89 p 3

["Jottings" by Jing Xian (2529 2009): "Cutting Water With a Sword?"]

[Text] In the name of "protecting American citizens and interests," President George Bush ordered to send 2,000 more American troops to Panama on 11 May. This resolute move taken by the White House will carry the danger of sending, U.S.-Panamanian relations already in a state of daggers drawn to triggering at any moment a more turbulent political situation in Central America.

The reason for the White House's sending a punitive expedition against Panama is Manuel Noriega's rigging of Panama's recent elections. Even though this argument is tenable, it cannot become the reason for sending troops to invade other countries. A person of good sense will discern that this is just an excuse, as if you are out to condemn somebody, you can always trump up a charge.

The United States' resorting to force in the "Latin American backyard" has always been unpopular. After the Grenada affair, Latin American countries, in particular, Central American countries, have all along had a lingering fear about Uncle Sam's power politics. If the White House uses force against the tiny country of Panama without careful consideration, this will certainly exacerbate the contradictions between the United States and Latin American countries.

The White House's current show of force in Panama is aimed at controlling the Panama Canal which is strategically situated. According to the Carter-Torrijos Treaty concluded in those years, the commanding officer of the Canal Administration appointed by the Panamanian side is to assume office next January. If the United States does not remove, as early as possible, the current Panamanian Government which it has refused to recognize, Washington will be unable to make sure that the Panama Canal will operate in the way the United States wishes. However, the more attempts made to cut water with a sword, the more water will flow. It is hard to say with certainty whose embankments will be shattered by the turbulent waves stirred by the U.S. military threat.

**Daily Reports Bush's Policy Toward USSR**  
HK1705134089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 May 89 p 3

[Report by Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Bush Expounds U.S. Policy Toward the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Washington, 12 May—U.S. President Bush outlined his policy toward the Soviet Union in a speech at Texas A & M University today.

This was the first time since moving into the White House 3 months ago that Bush had made a comprehensive explanation of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union after having concluded a review of U.S.-USSR relations.

Bush stated that the time has come to move away from the "policy of containment" and formulate a new policy for the 90's, adding that the objective of the United States is not "simply to contain Soviet expansionism," but to integrate the Soviet Union with the world community. "There can be no doubt that we sincerely hope to see the Soviet Union continue with its reforms and obtain successes in the endeavor." But a new road is just opening up now and there remain many dangers and uncertain factors ahead. It is necessary to remember that the Soviet Union possesses intimidating military strength and that we have to maintain a strong military force.

Bush then asked the Soviet Union to take the following five positive measures:

1. Reduction of Soviet military force to a level corresponding to its own legitimate security needs and posing of a lesser threat;
2. Support of the right to self-determination of East and central European states and renunciation of the Brezhnev doctrine;
3. Adoption of realistic measures in conjunction with the West in the settlement of regional conflicts through diplomatic channels;
4. Respect for human rights; He stated that if the Soviet Union will draw up an emigration law, he will ask Congress to abandon the Jackson-Vanik amendments and grant the Soviet Union with the most favored nation status;
5. Cooperation with the United States in the resolution of urgent global issues such as eliminating drug trafficking and protecting the environment.

On the question of disarmament, Bush said that the United States seeks the conclusion of a verifiable and stable arms control and disarmament treaty with the Soviet Union and its allied states. The basic position of the United States on strategic weapons talks is to lessen the danger of a nuclear war. Concerning defense and space weapons talks, Bush insisted on keeping various options to deploy advanced defense systems. He added that the United States will continue to seek a conclusion

of a verifiable treaty banning the use of chemical weapons. He also said that the United States supports NATO's efforts at the European conventional forces talks to reduce the threats of Soviet offensives.

### Further Reportage on Wan Li's Canada Visit

#### Concludes Stay in Saskatchewan

OW1805025589 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Regina, Canada, May 16 (XINHUA)—Senior Chinese leader Wan Li concluded his 24-hour visit to the province of Saskatchewan of Canada this afternoon.

This morning, Wan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), was conferred upon an honorary doctor of laws degree by the University of Regina, which has a twin relationship with Shandong University in China.

In his speech at the ceremony for conferring of the honorary doctorate, Wan, who was born in Shandong Province, said that "by so doing you have not only given me a personal honor but also presented a symbol of friendship between the peoples of China and Canada."

Among those present at the ceremony were Sylvia Fedoruk, lieutenant governor of the province, and Lloyd Barber, president of Regina University.

There are nearly 10,000 students in the university.

Chairman Wan met with more than 100 Chinese students in the university and had a picture taken with them.

This noon, Chairman Wan attended a working luncheon, given by Bob Andrew, provincial minister of trade and investment, Regina Mayor Doug Archer and Lloyd Barber, president of the University of Regina.

#### Arrives in Ottawa 17 May

OW1805025689 Beijing XINHUA in English 0627 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Ottawa, May 16 (XINHUA)—Chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Wan Li arrived here this evening to continue his 10-day visit to Canada.

After his special plane landed at the Canadian Air Force Base of the Ottawa International Airport, he was greeted by base commander, Colonel E.S. Andrichuk.

Chinese Embassy officials and the representatives of Chinese students studying in Canada, Canadians of Chinese origin and members of the Canada-China Friendship Society were also on hand to welcome Wan Li and his party.

During his three-day stay in the capital, Wan Li will hold talks with parliamentary leaders and meet with Governor General Jeanne Sauve and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Wan Li is the first head of the Chinese National People's Congress to visit Canada since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. His visit is a continuation of the high-level contacts in recent years between Chinese and Canadian leaders.

Prior to his arrival in the capital, Wan Li visited Vancouver and Victoria in the province of British Columbia, and Regina in the province of Saskatchewan. He will proceed to the province of Ontario after he winds up the visit in Ottawa on May 19.

#### Meets With Prime Minister

OW1805104289 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT  
18 May 89

[By Xu Linxing and Yuan Rongsheng]

[Text] Ottawa, May 17 (XINHUA)—The Chinese leadership is placing high values on the reasonable demands and grievances of the striking students, visiting Chinese speaker Wan Li said here today.

He noted that the students' action will serve as a catalyst for improving the work of the National People's Congress (Parliament) and the Government.

Wan, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee who is now in Canada on a 10-day visit, held a 30-minute meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at the parliamentary building this afternoon.

He expressed the conviction that as long as the Government and the striking students open sincere dialogues, China's stability and unity will not be seriously affected.

Answering Mulroney's inquiries about the mass demonstrations now taking place in China, Wan said the Chinese students are holding protests, demonstrations, strikes, and even hunger strikes to press for democracy and the elimination of corruption among some government officials. All these problems will be properly solved, he assured his host.

He added that the difficulty now confronting China is that the overheated economic growth, excessive capital expenditure, tangible inflation, and sharp price hikes have caused discontent among the Chinese people.

He said some journalists also took part in demonstrations to demand press freedom. "We shall give full play to socialist democracy and strengthen socialist legal system so that the press could become more open and freer," he said.

Mulroney said during the meeting that he hopes the mass demonstrations in China will be properly solved as Wan has said. "If China encounters economic hardships, you can count on Canada for friendship and support," he declared.

The Chinese speaker also met with Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski and attended a dinner given in his honor by John Frazer, speaker of Canada's House of Commons.

### Soviet Union

#### Soviet Leader Gorbachev Concludes Official Visit

##### RENMIN RIBAO on Li Peng Interview

HK1805040789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
17 May 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "In an Interview With Soviet Reporters, Li Peng Says Normalization of Sino-Soviet Relations Is of Global Significance"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)—The State Council premier today said that the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is not aimed at any third country. The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will not only produce a positive influence on the Asia-Pacific region, but will also positively influence the process of world peace and world stability.

Li Peng said this after he held talks with Soviet leader Gorbachev this afternoon in an interview with the Soviet reporters who accompanied Gorbachev to China and the resident Soviet correspondents in Beijing.

A Soviet reporter asked Li Peng: "What changes will occur in relations between the Soviet Union, the United States, and China after the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations?"

Li Peng answered: The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is not aimed at any third country. China and the United States have good relations, and such relations have been developing in a rather stable manner. Of course, this does not mean that there is no problem in Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. officials have repeatedly indicated that they welcome the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. The United States is so big a country, and there are so many people in the Western world. It is hard to say that no one there does not like to see the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. However, the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is in keeping with the trend of detente in the world. All who have a desire for peace and development in the world should certainly welcome it.

A Soviet reporter asked Li Peng to comment on his talks with Gorbachev and talk about his impression of the meeting with the Soviet leader. Li Peng said that the talks were held in a friendly and candid atmosphere and

his impression was very good. He said: "We discussed issues concerning international relations and bilateral relations. We shared identical or similar viewpoints on many issues, and there were also certain differences. This is quite natural. The most valuable thing is that we also exchanged these different viewpoints, thus increasing our mutual understanding."

Li Peng said that he had a good impression of the new Soviet leader. He said: "I think that they are sincere and are willing to develop friendly relations with China. I feel that they have a good understanding of world affairs, and they are more frank and more flexible than previous Soviet leaders." When talking about the prospects for the development of Sino-Soviet relations after the summit meeting, Li Peng said that after the summit meeting, Sino-Soviet relations will enter a new stage. He said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping summarized the current meeting with eight Chinese characters—end the past and open up the future. Now, relations between China and the Soviet Union have been normalized. In the future, our relations in various fields will be further developed. Li Peng stressed that such relations will be different from the aligned relationship between China and the Soviet Union in the 1950's, because an aligned relationship is not in keeping with the interests of the Chinese and Soviet people and not in keeping with the current trend in the world. Sino-Soviet relations will develop into friendly and good-neighborly relations. He said: "We will handle Sino-Soviet relations according to the five principles for peaceful coexistence."

A Soviet reporter asked: "Was the issue of reducing the number of troops in confrontation along the Sino-Soviet border mentioned in your talks with Gorbachev?" Li Peng said: This issue was discussed in the talks. He said that he was glad to know that the Soviet Union had announced the withdrawal of three-fourths of the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia. In the talks, the Soviet side also indicated their intention of withdrawing all troops from Mongolia, but this idea still had to be discussed with the Mongolian side. The Chinese side expressed appreciation of this plan. Li Peng said: "We also discussed the issue of reducing military confrontation between the two sides. Although many details of this issue have yet to be further discussed, both sides expressed the same intention of taking a positive attitude toward this issue."

A reporter asked: "What significance does the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations carry for the Asia-Pacific region, especially for creating a healthier situation in this region?" Li Peng said: The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will not only produce a positive influence on the Asia-Pacific region, but will also positively influence the process of world peace and world stability. Li Peng said: "Both sides agreed that after the end of all the meetings, a joint communique will be published. You will get the accurate information about the results of the talks from the communique, and can appraise the influence of the talks according to the communique."



**Moscow TV on Gorbachev Beijing Speech**  
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[Speech by M.S. Gorbachev at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 17 May—live]

[Text] [Applause as Gorbachev takes the floor] Esteemed comrades and friends, I am meeting you virtually immediately after the first Soviet-Chinese summit meeting in the last 30 years. All day yesterday, I and my colleagues present here were engaged in talks with Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng. The previous day there was a conversation with Comrade Yang Shangkun. We thoroughly discussed issues of principle and prospects for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC and exchanged opinions on problems of world politics. Of course, we still must comprehensively interpret the wide circle of ideas, various points of view, and proposals that arose and were put forward in the course of the discussions. But we can already say that we are satisfied with the results of the talks. First of all, there is agreement that relations of good-neighborliness and equal and mutually useful cooperation are in keeping with the long-term interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The accords that have been reached create a solid political basis for the development of such relations in accordance with generally recognized principles of international law.

The chronicle of Russian-Chinese, and subsequently Soviet-Chinese relations has left us a great and ambivalent legacy. We believe that blank spots should not be left in it, that there should be an objective and impartial appraisal of all its episodes, including the most complex. But if we approach our relations on a large, historical scale, then there cannot be any doubts that the positive basis in them exceeds by many times the mistrust and conflicts that took place. The economic and cultural links between our countries and the contacts between the outstanding and original civilizations created by our peoples have given a great deal to each of them. In the minds and hearts of millions of people on both sides of the Soviet-Chinese border, genuine interest in one another has never faded, and deep mutual liking never died down. And of course the social kinship of the two resulting from the greatest revolutions of our century—1917 in Russia and 1949 in China—was of particular significance. The high manifestations of solidarity of the working class and the working people, who had embarked on the path of constructing a new life, will not be wiped out of the history book or from the memory of the living generations.

We are entitled to regard the Soviet-Chinese summit meeting as an important landmark. Behind us is a long period of mutual alienation. Before us is the future we are to form together.

But what do the lessons of the past teach us on the philosophical and political level? I suppose the first conclusion is that, unfortunately, it is easier to spoil, to break relations between countries than to build and strengthen them or make them fruitful. Two or three mistaken decisions that fail to take account of the interests of one's partner in an attempt to impose one's own point of view upon him; transferring mutual grievances to the next stages, right up to the political level; the elevation of ideological dispute and differences to the level of state confrontation—with the result being that a wall of suspicion and mistrust will arise between once friendly countries.

From this it is obvious how important it is to take care of good relations between countries, to augment and hand on from generation to generation this enormous national and international property. I would like to express my conviction that both the leaderships and citizens of our two countries will not permit a repetition of the mistakes that are subsequently so difficult to correct. But the main thing is that this lesson is learned by Soviet and Chinese young people on whom the future of our relations depends. Evidently, it would be worthwhile for all of us to think about what can be done so that the baton of normal, good relations between our peoples is handed on from generation to generation, especially since it is precisely the young people who are to continue and successfully complete the cause of renewing socialist society, which has been begun by the veterans.

Another conclusion is the need to take an understanding attitude to differences in each other's policies and way of operating. Of course, the Soviet Union and China have their own approaches to particular problems and to the evaluation of occurrences. This should not be seen as a stumbling block to cooperation. The only sensible approach is striving to search for acceptable solutions with mutual respect for views and positions. This is precisely how our countries approached the current significant meeting, and each of us went his part of the way.

Another consideration is that Soviet-Chinese relations do not exist in isolation. They are an inalienable part of a complex and diverse set of international links. They can be truly durable and fruitful for both countries if they are made part of the international system in an organized fashion and are in line with the spirit of the positive changes taking place in it today.

From the very start, my talks with the leaders of the PRC were permeated with the idea that the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations is not directed against anyone and requires neither from China nor from the Soviet Union a renunciation of the links that have taken shape with third countries—socialist or capitalist, developed or developing. Western or Eastern. Moreover, normal Soviet-Chinese relations are in keeping with the interests of the whole world community and are in keeping with the leading trends of contemporary world development.

Now I shall talk about how the prospects for their development look. A deepening of mutual understanding and trust enables our countries to concentrate more fully on peaceful, creative labor and to augment their material and intellectual resources to resolve their own problems in conditions of reliably guaranteed and stable peace.

Over the past years both sides have taken measures to reduce the level of military confrontation along the Soviet-Chinese frontier. As you know, since 1985 we have cut our Armed Forces in the Far East and have unilaterally made a pledge not to increase our ground- and air-based nuclear weapons. In line with the Soviet-U.S. accord, 436 intermediate and shorter range missiles in the eastern part of the USSR will be destroyed. In 1989-1990 Soviet troops deployed here will decrease by 200,000, including by 120,000 in the Far East. I can tell you that ground troops are being cut by 12 divisions, 11 air force regiments are being disbanded, and 16 combat ships are being decommissioned from the Far Eastern Fleet. In May we embarked upon the latest reduction of troops in Mongolia. During 1989-90 three full divisions will be withdrawn, including two tank divisions and the entire Air Force group.

A structural reorganization [perestroyka] of our troops deployed along the Soviet-Chinese frontier has begun so they will totally comply with the principle of reasonable defensive sufficiency.

We are prepared to work toward withdrawing military subunits and armaments from border areas on a basis agreed with China and leaving only the personnel necessary to carry out normal border duties. The demilitarization of Soviet-Chinese borders and their transformation into a border of peace and goodneighborliness is a good aim attainable through joint efforts.

A wide field for mutual cooperation is opening in the main sphere of human activity—our economies. In recent years bilateral trade has increased, but both its volume and dynamics are far from matching the possibilities that exist. Soviet-Chinese trade turnover—which has not even reached 2 billion rubles—appears meager against the background of the integrating processes of deepening the international division of labor and the rapid expansion of cooperative links. What is involved, after all, are countries with gigantic resources, and, moreover, neighbors that have the longest border in the world and thus possess exceptionally favorable conditions for cooperation. The possibilities for economic interaction here are, perhaps, several orders higher than those that now exist. Of course, these possibilities cannot be made a reality just like that, despite all the desire on both sides. It is necessary to define the promising spheres, resolve the complex issues of pricing, and help enterprises find appropriate partners. Time is needed to train cadres and accumulate experience that was in many respects lost in the years when our economic relations were effectively curtailed.

Yet, without setting ourselves unrealistic tasks, it would seem that even in the near future we can ensure substantial growth in Soviet-Chinese economic ties in the interests of both countries, and, moreover, in such traditional spheres as the exchange of raw-material and industrial goods, assistance in the creation of power-generating capacities, and in spheres that are the most modern, in current terms, the spheres of developing and applying advanced technologies.

If one talks about forms of cooperation, then in addition to expanding trade, one could take matters as far as direct ties between enterprises, design bureaus, and scientific research institutes, and creating joint firms and production units, including with the participation of third countries.

In preparing for this trip to Beijing, our specialists thought that one highly effective sphere for Soviet-Chinese cooperation could be the construction of pipelines for transporting lines...[changes thought], for transporting liquid coal. This is, incidentally, a very promising area for the development of modern power engineering which is attracting attention all over the world. The joint development of a new Silk Road from China to Europe via the main Beijing-Urumchi-Alma Ata-Moscow railway line, an important sector of which will be finished in the next few years, is promising. A serious reserve for the development of business ties could be offered by cooperation between regions, placed on a long-term basis, between the krais and oblasts of the Soviet Far East and Siberia and the provinces of northeast China, and between Kazakhstan and the Soviet Central Asian republics and the provinces and autonomous regions of northwest China.

We are also looking at the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic ties from the point of view of the all-Asian process of economic integration taking shape. The Chinese experience of an open economic policy is being analyzed in our country with great attention, and the question of organizing joint enterprise zones, including in a number of regions bordering the PRC, is now being examined. Many eminent figures from Chinese science and culture, as well as representatives of the Soviet scientific and artistic intelligentsia accompanying us, are present in this hall. I think their mission is to promote mutual understanding between peoples. This mission is especially important at the present time, when the Soviet Union and China are, as it were, discovering and getting to know each other anew. Contacts and joint research by scientists from the Soviet Union and China promise to be very beneficial. The academies of sciences of the USSR and the PRC recently signed an agreement on main areas of cooperation. I am convinced that by cooperating in their efforts, scientists will be able to substantially increase their contribution to the acceleration of our countries' socio-economic development.

In the cultural sphere we have the truly invaluable capital asset of intellectual contact at our disposal. This is, above all, the tradition of exchange in the sphere of

literature and art. Lu Sin, who is widely known and highly respected in our country, wrote: I feel that some link exists between China and Russia; their culture and history have something in common. We value the efforts of contemporary Chinese men of letters and translators who make works of Russian and Soviet literature accessible to Chinese readers. There is great interest in China's original and ancient culture in our country, the Soviet Union. Exhibitions of Chinese art in Moscow museums and the Leningrad Hermitage are becoming constant. Traditional Chinese medicine enjoys popularity. The 40-volume library of Chinese literature met with a warm welcome among Soviet readers when published in the USSR.

Contacts between the publics—between workers in culture, art, and science, and wide-scale contact between people—help make our relations more full-blooded and, no less important, open and democratic.

Opportunities for mutually useful cooperation are now also opening up in such a sphere as the exchange of experience on economic, social, and sociopolitical reforms. China set about radical economic reforms earlier than the USSR. We are following their implementation with great sympathy. Respect is engendered for the courage of the party and people who have set about profoundly transforming the social mechanism with the aim of modernizing an immense country with a difficult heritage of many centuries of isolation and semicolonial backwardness. We know both of the important achievements on this path and about the difficulties you are facing. In a sincere and friendly way we wish you, comrades, confident progress toward your main goal—the transformation of the PRC into a developed, contemporary socialist society.

In general, the state and potential of a country should not be judged only by how much is produced and consumed per capita or how it appears in comparison with the world leaders. No less important is in what direction it is developing, and which way, figuratively speaking, the road is being laid for further development.

As far as difficulties are concerned, they are natural in such a complex matter as the creation of a new social system. We know that well from our own experience. The economic and scientific-technical potential of our country and its social achievements are generally known. However, the rates and quality of our growth began to fall in the seventies. And analysis showed that what was involved here was not personal shortcomings and errors, although this, too, played a negative role. The main reason was the defects of a command-bureaucratic system which developed in our country at the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties.

Only by dismantling this system and completely rehabilitating the Leninist ideas and principles of socialism was it possible to lead the country out of stagnation and avert

the imminent crisis. That is how the idea of revolutionary restructuring was born. I am now speaking about this on the basis of the knowledge and experience we have accumulated in the 4 years since the April 1985 Central Committee plenum. Yet the actual comprehension of these realities did not come right away. The party and people came toward their moment of truth gradually, as if climbing steps.

We began by setting the task of strengthening elementary discipline—labor, production, and financial discipline. But it very soon became apparent that you won't achieve much by these measures alone. Things can only really move ahead if the alienation of the workers from property is overcome, if they become the full-fledged masters at their works or factory, collective or state farm, institute or scientific laboratory. Life itself brought us to the conclusion that a radical reform of our whole economic system is needed: transfer of enterprises to full financial autonomy, self-financing and self-management, creation of conditions for the development of the cooperative sector, the wide use of commodity and monetary levels.

In restructuring the managing of the economy, establishment of the optimal correlation between the powers of the center and the localities is of particular significance. We have adopted a course toward resolutely raising the economic independence of the union republics and broadening the economic possibilities of the local soviets, with simultaneous growth in their responsibility for satisfying the needs of the population. Of course, it is not a matter of weakening the coordinating and regulating functions of the central organs. Without this, not a single modern state can successfully develop.

Another acute point on the agenda is the problem of overcoming levelling tendencies, of consistently implementing the socialist principle of distribution according to one's labor. Highly productive, quality labor, competence, and skill must be properly rewarded. At the same time, we consider it essential to strengthen the social security of Soviet man, to guarantee a minimum living standard for every working man.

Soon after a number of laws were adopted providing for the transition to the new conditions of running the economy, it became clear that the economic reform would not work if it were not underpinned by radical transformation of the political system. The working people will really feel themselves co-owners of the national wealth if they can influence managerial decisions and take part in the election of leaders at various levels, if we are able to organically combine socialism with democracy. This is the main conclusion drawn at the 19th party conference last summer, and in less than a year we have conducted the first really democratic elections in many decades.

You probably know, comrades, that in Moscow in a week's time the USSR Congress of People's Deputies, which is to form a new Supreme Soviet and government, will gather to



determine the main guidelines for the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet state for the coming period, and, essentially, to breathe new life into the work of the our whole state mechanism. Tasks of no less importance must be resolved at the next stage of the political reform, in the interests of harmonizing interethnic relations. The formula for development of the Soviet federation, which has found universal support, is a strong center, strong republics. In deepening the democratism of our political system in every way, we proceed from the view that this also presupposes enhancement of the responsibility of all members of society for its healthy development and sociopolitical stability. Without this, the normal progress of reforms is unthinkable. This is why we attach great significance to strengthening legality and law and order and creating all the other conditions for formation of a socialist law-governed state. I would not be telling the truth if I said that all these reforms are proceeding smoothly and without difficulties, for what are the dialectics of this process?

The social mechanisms being created are called upon to guarantee due account of the interests of all sectors of society, the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the union and autonomous republics, the numerous nations inhabiting our country. But these mechanisms have not yet taken final form; they have not yet begun to work at their full capacity. And in the meantime, thanks to glasnost and pluralism of opinions, problems have been laid bare that have been building up for decades without a solution, while people's hopes often outstrip the pace of reform.

We are not dramatizing the situation, we are taking an understanding attitude to the legitimate desire of the working people to feel the fruits of the changes as soon as possible. We are striving as far as possible to accelerate the restructuring of all aspects of state and social life. But one must reckon with the fact that processes in society, as in nature, have their natural duration in time. No matter how much we want to, one cannot do in a year what needs 3 or 4 years with the greatest effort. It is well known how dearly it costs to try to put history into a gallop. But neither can one leave things to drift, either in politics or in the economy. When the mechanism is tuned, it will operate of itself, but a great deal of work is needed to set it in motion. In a word, what is essential is a well thought-out and balanced strategy of reforms, and the role of the party acquires particular significance in this situation. The CPSU has taken on the role of the initiator of restructuring.

It did not fear a decisive and uncompromising revelation of the deformations of socialism that had been committed in the past. It worked out and presented to the public the concept of radical reforms of the economic and political system, and is today the sole, integrating force capable of bringing the cause of the renewal of socialism in our country to a successful conclusion.

In restructuring itself, the party is simultaneously restructuring its relations with the state on the basis of Leninist principles and revealing itself ever more fully as the political vanguard of society.

To conclude what I am telling you about our affairs, I want to stress that the whole concept of restructuring is founded on faithfulness to the socialist choice made by the people in October 1917. It is no secret that in the West—where there is tremendous interest in our restructuring as there is in the reforms in China and in similar processes in other socialist countries—the question is being debated of to what extent these processes are a development of socialism and to what extent they are a retreat from it. Some do not hide their hope that the introduction of financially autonomous relations and of the market, of glasnost and democracy, will lead if not to the restoration of capitalism, then to some sort of mixed form of social organization. Such calculations arise from the mistaken idea that economic levers and democracy are allegedly the exclusive attribute of capitalism. In actual fact, they are simply forms of regulating social relations worked out by mankind over the course of the many centuries of its development. They can be used in different social, in various social systems, taking into account, of course, their specific particularities. We are convinced that under socialism an organic combination of economic and political democracy, of a person's protection and freedom, can and will be ensured. It is precisely at the achievement of this aim that all our work on renewing society is aimed.

I will touch on yet another principled question connected to restructuring. We regard this process as our national one, and do not intend in any way to foist it on anyone else. It was precisely the foisting or copying of one model—and certainly not an irreproachable one at that—that in the past was the cause of many complications in the development of world socialism. We have learned that lesson well, and we build our relations with all other socialist states on the basis of complete respect for their independence and sovereign right to choose the forms and methods of their social development. It is also by this that our party is guided in its relations with communist and worker's parties; on just such a strictly equal basis have we and our Chinese comrades agreed to develop the links between the CPSU and the CPC.

At the moment, in a number of socialist countries processes are underway that are close to our restructuring in their content and sometimes in their form as well. This serves only as one more argument in favor of exchanging experience more actively, of learning from each other, of taking in what is best in world socialist practice in a creative way and, on the other hand, of avoiding a repetition of mistakes.

Restructuring in the USSR, reforms in China, and the transformations in many other socialist countries are dissipating once and for all the erroneous conceptions of socialism as something uniform and unchanging. They show its ability for progressive development and self improvement. The 20th Century has shown plainly how difficult it turned out to be to realize mankind's dream for a better future. The construction of a new society is

now setting us more complex tasks than were conceived of in the 19th century, when socialism was only just changing from a utopian idea to a science.

Now, however, we have been enriched by the invaluable experience of practice. As it overcomes illusions and frees itself from dogmas and deformations, socialism is now, at the end of the century, undergoing a process of comprehensive renewal. The noble and inspiring goal is to enrich a social system that is inherently progressive with all the achievements of world civilization in the sphere of economics and culture, science and technology, politics and law.

Esteemed comrades, the process of renewing socialism is taking place against a background of historic changes of a worldwide nature. Mankind, which has from time immemorial considered itself immortal, has for the first time come up against the problem of survival. The very right to life has acquired new meaning and has become a problem requiring a global solution. One cannot hide from the typhoon of nuclear war behind the fences of one's borders, and one cannot preserve the purity of the air, guard against AIDS, or make oneself secure against terrorism by acting only within national boundaries.

A general formula naturally arises out of these statements that are obvious to everyone: In the modern interdependent world, nationally-restricted and isolated development is no longer possible. The survival of mankind and the progress of the civilization it has created can only be the fruit of joint creation by all countries and peoples. The question arises, however, of how this is combined with another powerful trend in contemporary social development toward the assertion of each people's national awareness and their indisputable right to freely choose its own path. The world is becoming integrated and is, figuratively speaking, shrinking. At the same time, it is becoming more multifaceted and, as it were, is expanding. Herein lies one of the real contradictions of our age. It cannot be ignored, and it would be extremely dangerous to attempt to remove this contradiction by force, by imposing some social system or other on peoples or by dictating to them a rule of behavior developed by some kind of conclave of great powers. No, the Gordian knots of our time cannot be cut; they must be carefully unravelled.

In the present multidimensional world, there is only one way of resolving real contradictions: balances of interests on the basis of equal partnerships. The politicians and diplomats have perhaps never before had to solve tasks this complex; what is involved, after all, is the interests of more than 150 states which, moreover, belong to different phases of development, according to the world clock of history.

It seems to us, however, that no other way exists. A truly stable system of interdependence, which is so necessary in the modern world, can be arrived at only through a consensus of genuinely independent countries. I think this

is felt particularly acutely in the immense Asia-Pacific region. This is a place where different social systems meet; it is a junction of different epochs. The traditions of the most ancient civilizations live side-by-side with technological breakthroughs of the 21st century.

In Asia there are a considerable number of hotbeds of military tension that are capable of flaring up at any moment. At the same time, it was right here that in their day Zhou Enlai and Jawaharlal Nehru formulated the Panchasila principles. The combination of the traditional Indian concept of nonviolence and the ancient Chinese philosophical idea of humanity—Zen—proved harmonious with the strivings and concerns of the modern world. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the very geography and history of this continent, where the majority of the planet's population live and heterogeneous forces operate, have found themselves in the role of a kind of gigantic crucible. The processes taking place in it will largely predetermine the fate of all mankind. Can these processes be regarded from the view that different systems, ideologies, and civilizations are incompatible a priori, and that conflict among them is predetermined? I think that such an approach would be destructive. We are convinced that there is a real possibility and necessity of finding a common denominator for the heterogeneous interests and stands that exist here. This requires, above all, that any impulses toward hegemonism and pressure are overcome, and that any interference in internal affairs is ruled out.

Can any state assume the role of guarantor of strategic, socioeconomic, and political security in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins? Obviously not. Genuine security and stability can only be ensured through the efforts of all states present here. In Vladivostok and Krasnoyarsk we made an appeal to jointly seek ways toward restructuring relations between the states in the Asia-Pacific region to prevent it from becoming an arena of dangerous military confrontation.

It was an invitation to think together about how to settle regional conflicts, set up a barrier to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, limit naval activities, reduce armed forces, and work out confidence-building measures.

It goes without saying that resolution of the common tasks depends to an immense extent on the state of bilateral relations between states. From this point of view, we attach great importance to the development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and all countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is, undoubtedly, one of the biggest events of recent times. Our traditional cooperation with India has continued to strengthen. In international political and public circles, the declaration on a nuclear-free and nonviolent world signed by myself and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi has gained a broad response. We have been expanding our ties with the other states in the region with whom we had already established good relations. We have embarked on a more



lively dialogue with those with whom we were merely maintaining polite diplomatic contacts. We have gone part of the way toward meeting those with whom we still have a deficiency of mutual understanding. This concerns Japan in particular. We regard this country with great respect, and we would like to have full-blooded ties with it, and I think that an objective possibility exists for this. Soviet-Japanese cooperation could provide a lot for both countries, and be a positive factor of no small importance for peace and development in Asia. Of late, the prerequisites for this have been building up, but both sides will still have to do a fair bit of work to put them into practice.

The changes that have taken place in Soviet-U.S. relations are well known. There is no need to offer proof that this is in line with the interests of the whole world community, and also opens up extra opportunities in the context of helping resolve vital problems in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. President Bush and I have agreed to act in the spirit of continuity, consolidating the constructive things that we have managed to achieve so far. The recent talks in Moscow confirmed this mutual intent. We are in favor of the positive tendencies in the transition from confrontation to cooperation making their way and asserting themselves and dominating everywhere.

A large part of our Asia policy is our striving to assist in the elimination of existing conflicts and seats of tension here. Three months have already gone by since the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan. However, events in that country are taking a more and more threatening turn. One cannot call the attempts by the Pakistani military to begin, in essence, open aggression against a neighboring country anything but recklessness. We think that the time has come for the world community to take a more active position with regard to this conflict, which threatens to singe surrounding regions. One can view the existing regime in Afghanistan in various ways, but it is perfectly clear that the resolution of relations between the opposing sides, the Afghan sides, should be left to them. How Afghanistan should be, what kind of Afghanistan there should be—only its people have the right to decide that.

For the past 10 years now, one of the painful points on the Asian Continent has been the situation around Cambodia, and it is gratifying that we can now see the beginning of light at the end of the tunnel. Of course it would be unjustified to get ahead of ourselves. The matter of a Cambodian settlement will require the application of still greater political and diplomatic efforts. But with the completion this September of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, a qualitatively new situation arises: practical prerequisites are created for the chronic conflict to at last be resolved.

We discussed these questions with Cambodian and Vietnamese comrades, and yesterday with leaders of your country. The impression is forming that the Cambodian settlement is gradually acquiring a real outline. To talk

about the main principle on which it can and should be based, it is the same, sole just principle of national self-determination. Only the Cambodians themselves can find a formula for agreement and for the country's future political system.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are ready to take part in corresponding international guarantees and respect any choice made by the Cambodian people concerning Cambodia's course for independence, neutrality, and nonalignment.

I want once more to confirm our unvarying support for the efforts of the DPRK aimed at a peaceful, democratic unification of Korea. Obviously, this requires the removal of tension on the peninsula and the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the continued presence of which in this region for a long time now cannot be justified by any kind of argument. In the Asia-Pacific Ocean region, as yet there is no established structure for talks. There is no mechanism for regular multilateral consultations, and the question arises: Is it not time, with the efforts of all interested countries, with the support and assistance of the United Nations, to encourage what could be called all-Asiatic processes?

This idea does not yet meet everywhere with a positive response. In the opinion of some states, its time has not yet come. A favorable ground must be prepared, first and foremost, to extinguish the smoldering hotbeds of conflict here. But it seems to us that common efforts make it much simpler and easier to solve this task, which is very important for both Asia and the whole world. Incidentally, isn't that what is indicated by the prospects for a Cambodian settlement, which to a large extent is becoming possible because practically all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region—and not only them—are taking what part they can in it?

This is natural, because Asia is not isolated from other continents. Its links with them cover an ever-wider range, from economic exchanges to cultural blending. For our part, on account of the USSR's geographical position, we feel particularly sharply our involvement in Asian-European contacts. The bridges linking the civilizations of both continents pass, one might say, through both the area and the spiritual life of our country. And on the Eastern side the Pacific Ocean does not, these days, divide Asia from America. On the contrary, it acts as a kind of connecting link. Because of this, the problems of Asian security, too, are an integral part of general, global security.

Along with the problem of peace, Asia and Africa are faced more urgently than ever with the problem of development. Extensive zones of hunger and poverty, illiteracy and epidemic diseases are concentrated on these continents. It is no secret to anyone that the reasons for the tragic situation of hundreds of millions of people are rooted in colonialism and neocolonialism, in the wide gap separating the developed and developing countries. And in spite

of everything, of all the efforts made until now, this gap continues to grow, to a large extent under the influence of the gigantic debt strangling the debtor countries in a hangman's noose. It must be stressed that the gap exists not only in national per capita income, in the correlation of wealth and poverty, so to speak. No less worrying are the colossal differences in levels of technical development, for in essence this deprives those who are behind of the chance of catching up with those going on ahead. In this way it is as if the division into prosperous and underprivileged nations is made eternal. It seems to us essential to bring to the awareness of the whole world public, of every person, that this situation cannot continue. It is in essence equal to the nuclear and the ecological threat in its explosiveness.

So what might the approaches to this most pressing problem be? It seems essential to immediately reject extremes and unreal hopes for a redistribution of wealth and the establishment of a sort of leveling out internationally. And the calculations by the rich to sit snug in their citadels or buy off the poor with sops are just as groundless. The catastrophe, if it breaks, will affect everyone. The only just and reasonable solution must be sought by way of strengthening collective aid to development. A voluntary, international effort for the sake of solving pressing social problems is possible and essential on the basis of respect for the independence and the right of nations to self-determination. We support comprehensively the package of ideas put forward in this connection by the Nonaligned Movement. Recently many political movements have come out with similar useful initiatives. And, of course, for us communists, devoted to the idea of the international solidarity of peoples, participation in this noble affair is a question of conviction and duty.

Among other initiatives in favor of development, worthy of attention, in our view, is the idea of setting up a world bank of state-of-the-art technology, which would be built on the simple principle that all countries, and also companies, organizations, and individuals, would make voluntary contributions to it and again would be able, without charge or for a small payment, to use this treasury of knowledge and experience for development purposes. One cannot say that this idea is absolutely new. Plenty of various funds in the world now operate on the same principle. But the point is to give this enterprise a global character. It seems that this idea fits in with the concept of the new international political order, on which we had a substantive conversation with the Chinese leaders.

Esteemed comrades! Reflecting on the complex problems of the contemporary world, you come to the conclusion that never before have the possibilities for the progress of civilization, for its breaking through to new heights, been so great. At the same time never before has the threat of mankind sliding back, or even ceasing to exist been so serious. In this situation the greatest responsibility is required from all states and governments, political parties, and social movements in their

decisions and actions. We are all simply obliged to use the available historic chance for the good of present and future generations. I would like to express the hope and confidence that, in this struggle for the future, the Soviet Union and the PRC will actively cooperate, that our countries will make a worthy contribution to the resolution of the world's problems. We wish success and prosperity to the friendly Chinese people, and happiness and well-being to every family. Thank you. [Applause]

#### More on Gorbachev News Conference

OW1705151989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1453 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Visiting Soviet leader M. Gorbachev today denied the saying that political restructuring preceded economic restructuring in the Soviet Union.

Replying to a question at a press conference attended by some 500 correspondents here this evening, Gorbachev said that in fact, the Soviet Union took on the economic reform first. It was sometime later that it found the economic reform could not proceed without political restructuring, he added.

The Soviet leader noted at this time his country was confronted with many urgent problems in the economic sphere and had to tackle economic reform. However, he went on, the roots of many economic problems were much deeper than expected and they stemmed from politics.

Without political restructuring, the economic reform could not make headway, Gorbachev said.

He said that the political reform in his country proceeded faster than the economic reform.

He stressed the importance of democratization and openness in political restructuring. He regarded the public opinion as a forceful tool to promote the process of democratization and openness.

#### Views Reform Process, Socialism

OW1705162389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1546 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was cautious and refused to make any judgement on China's student demonstrations at a press conference here today.

When asked by a Western correspondent to comment on student demonstrations in China, Gorbachev said this is too much for him.

Further pressed, he said that the process of reform in socialist countries is very profound, and sometimes very painful. Any thinking that such a course will lead socialism to historical garbage dump, will undoubtedly be disillusioned, he added.

Gorbachev noted that his country welcomes the dialogue being conducted between the Chinese authorities and young people. He said he is sure this dialogue will lead to an appropriate way out for the current situation.

Responding to another question, Gorbachev said what is happening in China points to the pains in rejuvenizing socialist countries. These pains show that socialist countries are undergoing a process which is profound in nature, he noted.

This is a turning point rather than a crisis, the 58-year-old Gorbachev stressed.

In every socialist country, this process has its own speed, depth and particularity, Gorbachev said. But this process is aimed at turning people into masters of the society and turning the social system into one for the working masses.

He said that democratization and openness can promote this process. But he admitted that this process is no easy job and sometimes it is very painful because it is a very profound one.

This process will eventually lead socialist countries onto a new stage of development, he added.

#### **Cited on Deng Talks, Normalization**

OW1805080089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1703 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)—At a news conference he held this evening, Gorbachev said that he is "very satisfied" with his visit to China. He emphatically pointed out that during his visit to China, which lasted for several days, he held very positive and substantial talks with the Chinese leaders, and that the most important event [he xin shi ke 2702 1800 2514 0466] was his meeting with Deng Xiaoping.

He told about 500 reporters that he and Deng Xiaoping held wide-ranging talks on both bilateral and world issues. Both sides maintain that the Sino-Soviet summit meeting signifies that the relations between the two countries have entered a new stage, in keeping with the basic interests and wishes of the people of the two nations and conducive to improving the world situation.

He said: Both sides have agreed that the two nations should develop healthy and stable bilateral relations, based on the principle of peaceful coexistence. The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is not directed against any third country. Nor should it affect either side

in developing relations with other nations. The Soviet Union understands China's foreign policy of independence and self-determination in international affairs.

He said that both sides regard peace and development as currently the most important issues in the world. Both nations advocate safeguarding world peace and will not seek hegemony.

#### **Gorbachev Leaves Beijing, Visits Shanghai**

##### **Yang Shangkun Farewell**

OW1805024489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0159 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun bid Soviet leader M. Gorbachev and his wife Raisa farewell here this morning at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

This is the first meeting between the leaders of the two countries in three decades and "since this is our first meeting, we have discussed major issues," the Chinese president said.

"I think so too," the Soviet leader responded, adding that a communique which is to be issued is a very good document.

Things will go smoothly once they got started, Yang Shangkun said.

Gorbachev said that he was told that Yu. D. Maslyukov, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had talks with Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun. The economic cooperation between the two countries will be carried out extensively and work in this regard has started, he added.

The Soviet leader and his wife are scheduled to leave for Shanghai by special plane at 11:00 this morning.

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen are expected to accompany the Soviet guests on their visit in Shanghai.

##### **Beijing TV on Departure**

OW1805054589 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 0315 GMT 18 May 89

[From Noon News]

[Text] [Video opens with a wide shot showing Yang Shangkun, who is wearing a Western suit, and Gorbachev seated at a small round table and the two chatting through their interpreters; the camera zooms to a medium close-up of the two while an announcer reports the content of their remarks] Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev has successfully



completed his visit in Beijing and leaves for a visit to Shanghai this morning. Before his departure, President Yang Shangkun went to the guest house to bid him farewell.

Gorbachev said: China's reception of us is very warm and friendly. He said: Tian Jiyun and Maslyukov had talks on the question of economic cooperation. In the field of economic cooperation, we have made an important step.

Gorbachev said: Yesterday, reporters of the Central TV Station and the international radio station interviewed me and asked me about my impressions. My impression is that the past three decades are basically nonexistent now. This is my impression after my meeting with the Chinese leaders.

Yang Shangkun said: The talks between the leaders of our two countries are very successful. This is our first meeting and we have made a very important step. We welcome you to visit China again.

#### Shanghai Arrival Reported

OW1805051389 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0410 GMT 18 May 89

["On-site report from the airport"]

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife Raisa, arrived at Shanghai's Hongqiao International Airport at 1305 [0405 GMT] today by a special Soviet plane, IL-62M, from Beijing.

Jiang Zemin, Zhu Rongji, and other party and government leaders greeted them at the airport.

Accompanying Gorbachev on the visit and arriving in Shanghai by the same plane were Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in charge of international policy; Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Minister of Health Chazov.

Vice Premier Wu Xueqian and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who arrived in Shanghai by plane at 1100 [0200 GMT] this morning, also greeted them at the airport.

#### Thousands Demonstrate Before Visit

HK1805042889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT  
18 May 89

[By Roben MacPherson]

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (AFP)—Tens of thousands of Chinese students demonstrated in this industrial city Thursday, hours before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was due to arrive for a five-hour visit.

The students, condemning themselves off from possible intruders with lengths of pink twine, marched along the city's main commercial thoroughfare towards the waterfront road, the Bund, calling for democracy and press freedom in support of demonstrators in Beijing.

"Wake up", and "Save Education" read some slogans bristling from a sea of swaying banners.

A few hundred workers joined several thousand students who assembled in central People's Square.

"My work today is not important," one of them said. "It is the students' work that is important."

It was not clear whether Mr. Gorbachev's visit had acted as a catalyst to the second straight day of pro-democracy demonstrations here, which the students said had been planned beforehand.

In Beijing, where hunger-strikers began a similar demonstration Saturday, two days before Mr. Gorbachev arrived for the first Sino-Soviet summit in 30 years, protesters held up banners in cyrillic script welcoming Mr. Gorbachev, whose political reforms are much admired by the students.

On Wednesday, more than 30,000 people marched on the Bund.

As crowds of supporters cheered on the marchers here Wednesday, 100 hunger strikers were staging a sit-in in front of the city government headquarters, where Mr. Gorbachev was due to lunch with the mayor later Thursday.

It was the largest gathering of protestors in China's most populous city since the start of pro-democracy demonstrations more than a month ago.

The demonstrators in the eastern port of 13 million were mostly students and workers who carried banners and chanted pro-democracy slogans in support of their colleagues in Beijing.

The Shanghai demonstrators also demanded the rehabilitation of Qin Benli, sacked editor of the controversial Shanghai weekly, the World Economic Herald.



Mr. Gorbachev's schedule here includes a tour of a special economic zone and an elevator factory.

The Soviet Union is currently exploring the possibilities of setting up economic zones with foreign participation in the Soviet Far East.

Mr Gorbachev will also hold discussions with the local Communist Party leader, and lay a wreath at a statue of the Russian poet Alexander Pushkin.

In Beijing, Thursday, more than one million people were again converging on the centre, demanding more democracy and the ouster of senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

Mr Gorbachev left for his short Shanghai tour after a brief farewell ceremony at Beijing's official Diaoyutai state guest house where his party was staying.

Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Mr Gorbachev noted that both sides had discussed "major issues" at the summit, in which the two Communist giants normalised relations after a 30-year break, according to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

A joint communique was to be issued later Thursday.

#### **Jiang Zemin Meets Gorbachev**

OW1805060189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0500 GMT 18 May 89

[By staff reporter from Xijiao Guesthouse; from news program]

[Text] Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met cordially with Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had just arrived in Shanghai, at the Xijiao Guesthouse this afternoon.

Comrade Jiang Zemin welcomed the visit, the first by a paramount Soviet leader in the past 3 decades. The guest and the host had a cordial conversation, and they both greeted the formal resumption of relations between the two countries and two parties and wished that Shanghai's cooperation and exchanges with the Soviet Union in economic, trade, cultural, and other fields would continue to develop.

Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, and Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs, participated in the meeting.

Also present at the meeting were Zhu Rongji, Shanghai municipal mayor; Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; and Liu Zhenyuan, municipal vice mayor.

Gorbachev and his party arrived in Shanghai at 1305 this afternoon aboard a special plane from Beijing. When the Gorbachev motorcade passed the gate of the Shanghai Zoo, Comrade Gorbachev and his wife Raisa stepped out of their limousine to shake hands with the crowd waiting for them.

#### **Jiang Zemin, Zhu Rongji Remarks Noted**

OW1805073589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0657 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPC, met the visiting Soviet leader M. Gorbachev.

Jiang said that he is very happy that China and the Soviet Union have normalized their relations after a tortuous course for years.

M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived here by special plane from Beijing at noon today.

Gorbachev expressed thanks to the Shanghai people for their hospitality accorded to him.

He said the past few days are of epoch-making significance. The Soviet-Chinese relations have entered a new stage and new contents and substantial have been added to their relations.

The Soviet leader said that he is for the idea that cities and peoples of the two countries established their relations.

Later, Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji who was also present at the meeting gave a banquet for the distinguished Soviet guests.

In his toast at the banquet, Zhu said Shanghai and the Soviet Union once had close and friendly ties.

Friendly exchanges and cooperation between Shanghai and the Soviet Union are developing with a gradual improvement of the relations between the two countries in the past few years, the mayor added.

The Shanghai people are overjoyed over the realization of the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations, Zhu said.

In reply, Gorbachev said many outstanding achievements of the laboring Chinese people are linked with Shanghai.

He described his visit to China as an epoch-making event, which has brought a major result in the development of the relations between the two countries.

Gorbachev's wife Raisa and other Soviet guests were among the guests at the banquet. Jiang Zemin and other local leaders were present.

**Shanghai Economic Zone Visited**  
*OW1805111789 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1032 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (XINHUA)—Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev paid a visit to the Minhang Economic-Technological Development Zone and the Shanghai Steam-Turbine Factory here this afternoon.

At Minhang, Lu Youming, a company general manager there, briefed Gorbachev on the development of the zone, which was authorized by the State Council in 1986. By April this year, Lu said, 36 businesses have been approved, of which 29 have gone into operation.

Currently, total investment amounts to 275 million U.S. dollars, including 87 million U.S. dollars directly coming from foreign investment, Lu said. Meanwhile, the total investment figure has kept an annual growth rate of 100 percent since 1986.

In 1988, the development zone's products sold for 340 million yuan RMB [renminbi], earning 14.7 million U.S. dollars, Lu told the Soviet leader.

Lu Youming said that the development zone has become a place full of vitality and potential.

He said that the zone will further introduce foreign funds to promote international economic cooperation and services.

Gorbachev was interested in the products in the exhibition room which are manufactured by the enterprises in the zone.

In Shanghai Mitsubishi Electrical Lift Co. Ltd., a Sino-Japanese joint venture, Gorbachev visited sheet-metal workshop and mechanical roughening workshop and watched the workers assembling lifts.

A worker named Ding Guixing, 34, who is good at hair oil painting, presented one of his works to Gorbachev.

Before his visit in Minhang Economic-Technological Development Zone, the visiting Soviet first couple today presented two bunches of bouquets in front of the monument to Pushkin to pay tribute to the great Russian poet.

Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai, accompanied Gorbachev's entourage in Shanghai.

**XINHUA Text of Communiqué**  
*OW1805110289 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1002 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)—China and the Soviet Union released a joint communiqué here today. Full text of the communiqué follows:

**Sino-Soviet Joint Communiqué**  
Beijing, 18 May 1989

1. At the invitation of President Yang Shangkun of the People's Republic of China, M. S. Gorbachev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of China (PRC) from 15 to 18 May 1989.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping met with President Gorbachev in Beijing on 16 May. The two leaders exchanged views on Sino-Soviet relations and international issues of mutual interest.

President Yang Shangkun, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier Li Peng of the State Council of the PRC held meetings and talks respectively with President Gorbachev.

2. The leaders of China and the Soviet Union found it useful to exchange views on bilateral relations. The two sides agreed that the Sino-Soviet high level meeting symbolized the normalization of relations between the two countries. This is in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and contributes to the maintenance of world peace and stability. The normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is not directed at any third country, nor does it harm its interests.

3. The two sides stated that the People's Republic of China and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics would develop their relations on the basis of the universal principles guiding state-to-state relationships, namely, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

4. Both sides expressed readiness to resolve all the disputes between the two countries through peaceful negotiations, and neither side would use or threaten to use arms against the other by any means, including the use of territorial land, water, or air space of a third country bordering on the other side.

The two sides held the view that strict observance of the above points would help enhance mutual trust and establish goodneighborly and friendly relations between the two countries.

5. The leaders of China and the Soviet Union confirmed the statement on the question of Kampuchea issued by the foreign ministers of the two countries on 6 February 1989 and, in view of later developments, had an overall and in-depth exchange of views on the settlement of the Kampuchean question.

The two sides took note of the decisions of Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of September 1989 under effective international supervision.

They shared the concern and considered it essential that no civil war in Kampuchea should follow the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and that future Kampuchea should be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state. To this end, they expressed support for national reconciliation with the participation of the four parties in Kampuchea. The Chinese side advocated the establishment in Kampuchea of a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk during the transitional period after the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal and prior to the end of a general election. The Soviet side maintained that the internal problems of Kampuchea, including preparations for the general election under international supervision, should be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves. It expressed welcome to intensified efforts for dialogue among the Khmer parties and its readiness to support any agreement reached by the Kampuchean parties on different aspects of the Kampuchean question.

The two sides pledged to respect the results of the general election of the Kampuchean people under international supervision.

They held that with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the countries concerned should gradually reduce and eventually stop all their military aid to any of the parties in Kampuchea.

The two sides stood for the convocation of an international conference on Kampuchea as soon as possible.

They reaffirmed their continued efforts to promote an early political settlement of the Kampuchean question in a fair and reasonable way. They agreed to continue their discussions on the Kampuchean question, including the remaining differences in this regard.

6. The two sides agreed to take measures to cut down the military forces in the areas along the Sino-Soviet boundary to a minimum level commensurate with the normal, goodneighbourly relations between the two countries and work for increased trust and continuous tranquillity along the border areas.

The Chinese side welcomed the announcement of the Soviet Union to withdraw 75 percent of its forces from the People's Republic of Mongolia and hoped to see the complete pullout of its remaining forces from that country within a specified short period of time.

7. The two sides favoured a fair and reasonable settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question left over from the past, on the basis of the treaties concerning the present Sino-Soviet boundary and of the generally recognized principles of international law and in a spirit of consultations on an equal footing and mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

The leaders of the two countries decided, in line with the above-stated principles, to speed up the discussions on those sectors along the Sino-Soviet boundary where agreement was yet to be reached, so as to work out a mutually-acceptable way to resolve the eastern and western sectors simultaneously. They entrusted the two foreign ministers to conduct discussions devoted to the boundary question when necessary.

The two sides agreed to work for the development of the economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, and other relations in a planned way on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and to deepen mutual understanding and promote exchanges between the two peoples.

9. The two sides considered it beneficial for them to share information and experience regarding their socialist development and reforms and exchange views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern. Their differences on certain matters should not stand in the way of progress of bilateral relations.

10. The two sides agreed that the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union would develop their contacts and exchanges in accordance with the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

11. The Chinese side reiterated that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. China is firmly opposed to any attempt designed to create "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan," or "the independence of Taiwan."

The Soviet side expressed support to this position of the Chinese Government.

12. The Chinese side reiterated that the People's Republic of China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace and adheres to the principled position of not entering into alliance with any country.

The Soviet side stated that its foreign policy, based on the supreme value of peace, is to work steadfastly for real disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, its underlying principle being that the security of one country should not be ensured at the expense of another. It stood for giving priority to the value of the entire mankind and for peaceful competition between different social and economic systems under the conditions of free choice and balanced interests.



13. The two sides stated that neither side would seek hegemony of any form in the Asian-Pacific region or other parts of the world. Both deemed it essential to denounce the attempt or action of any country to impose its will on others or seek hegemony of any form anywhere in the world.

14. The two sides took the view that peace and development are the two most important questions in the world of today. They expressed welcome to the easing of the long-standing world tensions and made positive appraisal of the efforts of various countries for arms reduction and relaxation of military confrontation and the progress achieved in settling regional conflicts. The two sides indicated readiness to continue their respective efforts in these aspects.

They stood for enhanced prestige of the United Nations and hoped to see its greater role in international affairs, disarmament, and settlement of global problems and regional conflicts. All the countries, big or small, strong or weak are entitled to participate as equals in international activities.

15. The two sides expressed concern over the world economic situation, and particularly the deteriorating economies in developing countries, the growing gap between North and South and the worsening debt issue. They considered it urgent to establish the new international economic order while taking into consideration the interests of all peoples and on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

16. The two sides held that solutions to the global economic, social, population, ecological, and other problems would be of great significance to the maintenance and development of the world civilization and improvement of the quality of life of mankind. They stated that it was necessary to get more attention to those problems from the international community, the United Nations, and other international organizations and seek coordinated measures to alleviate and tackle them.

17. China and the Soviet Union deemed it necessary to promote a fundamentally healthy development of international relations. To this end, the Chinese side proposed to establish a new international political order on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the Soviet side proposed to foster new political thinking in international relations. The understanding of the present international relations by each side is manifested in their relative propositions and concepts as stated above.

18. The two sides considered it important to have contacts and dialogues between leaders of the two countries and intended to continue to do so in the future. President Gorbachev, on behalf of the Soviet leadership,

invited Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, Zhao Ziyang, and Li Peng to pay official visits to the Soviet Union. The Chinese side expressed thanks for his invitation.

#### **Gorbachev Leaves Shanghai for Home**

*OW1805110989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1034 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (XINHUA)—Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife Raisa wound up their four-day official visit to China and left here for home this evening by special plane.

They were seen off at the airport by Wu Xueqian, vice-premier of the State Council, Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs, Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai.

#### **Hopes for Peaceful End to Student Issue**

*OW1805124289 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1148 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Shanghai, May 18 (XINHUA)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wished the current situation in China to be eased and settled upon his departure from Shanghai for home this evening.

He said that he was very satisfied with his visit to China because a most important task has been accomplished during this visit, namely, the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Gorbachev made the above remarks to Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian at Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport.

The Soviet leader left Shanghai for home this evening by special plane at the end of his 4-day official visit to China.

#### **Views Visit 'Satisfactorily'**

*HK1805154589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1425 GMT 18 May 89*

[Report by Wang Xiao (3769 2556): "Gorbachev Successfully Winds Up His Visit to China"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Shanghai, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Gorbachev has reason to feel satisfied with his visit to China: When he satisfactorily concluded this historic China visit in Shanghai this evening, he at the same time satisfied one of his early desires.

Shanghai citizens were enthusiastic about Gorbachev's arrival. Citizens filled the sidewalks between which the motorcade passed, either clapping and waving to the state guests, or saluting them. On his way from Hongqiao



Airport to the West Suburban State Guesthouse, Gorbachev stopped his car, went up to the crowds and for as long as 6 minutes shook hands and chatted with them.

At around 1550 in the afternoon, Gorbachev and his wife, Mrs. Raisa Gorbachev, arrived at the quiet suburban Yue Yang Road and presented a bouquet to the bronze statue commemorating the famous Russian poet Pushkin.

In front of the bronze statue, Gorbachev, president of the highest Soviet Presidium, brimming with smiles, said to the citizens: I have visited China in a satisfactory manner. The past history between China and Soviet Union is a thing of the past. Now we must march forward in great strides. He said, before coming to China, I had wanted to come to Shanghai. "If I say, my understanding of Shanghai came before that of Beijing, I believe this will not incur the jealousy of comrades in Beijing?" The witty quip made every one laugh. Somebody greeted: "You are welcome to visit Shanghai again."

Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, in meeting with the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee, said that because of his arrival, Shanghai weather for the last few days had improved. Gorbachev replied: "I am glad to see that the Sino-Soviet weather has improved."

The weather this afternoon was not as good as Jiang Zemin had wished. At around 1630, when Gorbachev arrived at Min Hang economic and technological extension zone for a visit, it started to drizzle. While it drizzled, Gorbachev and his wife visited the Shanghai Mitsubishi Escalator Company Limited, a Sino-Japanese joint venture.

At the noon party thrown by the mayor of Shanghai Municipality, Zhu Rongji, Gorbachev made a speech in which he said that although the visit lasted only a few days, he still had the opportunity to witness the tremendous change in China that took place in a short period of 40 years.

At 1845 in the evening, on leaving Shanghai for his home country, Gorbachev shook hands and bid farewell to State Council Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen, and others who were there to see him off.

**Correction to Yang, Gorbachev Banquet Greetings**  
OW1705004289

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Yang, Gorbachev Exchange Greetings," published in the 16 May China DAILY REPORT beginning on page 9, column two:

Page 10, column one, last and partial paragraph of column, from line one, reads: ...Gorbachev made a speech. He said: [Begin Gorbachev recording] The road to these.... (adding editorial notation)

Same page, column two, third full paragraph of column, from last line, reads: ...gain from it. [end recording] [new graf]

Present at the banquet.... (picking up first line of fourth full paragraph of column, adding editorial notation)

**XINHUA Commentary Views Gorbachev Visit**  
OW1805091389 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0712 GMT 18 May 89

["Open Up the Future on a Solid Foundation—Commentary on Gorbachev's Visit to China"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA correspondent Xin Huaishi)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's official visit to China has resulted in normalizing Sino-Soviet relations, which had been cool and abnormal for 3 decades.

More significantly, the visit has laid a solid foundation for a sound development of the two countries' relations in the future.

The purpose of the Sino-Soviet summit was to "end the past and open up the future." During the summit, leaders of the two countries reviewed past Sino-Soviet relations.

Although both sides held different views on some questions, they did not get entangled in those differences.

As Chinese senior leader Deng Xiaoping put it: "Reviewing historical problems is for the purpose of marching forward on a more solid foundation."

Both Deng and Gorbachev agreed to let bygones be bygones, and that the two sides, looking forward to the future, should make more down-to-earth efforts for the development of bilateral relations.

During the summit, leaders of the two countries established principles, which have been proved correct by practice, for handling future relations between the two countries and the two parties.

That is, in developing the two countries' relations, both sides agreed to abide by the principles of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

As for contacts and exchanges between the Chinese and Soviet communist parties, both sides will abide by the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect, and mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Therefore, the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations does not entail a relationship of alliance as was the case in the 1950s. Instead, the relationship should be a new one founded on the basis of equality.

Experience proves that only state and party relations built on the basis of total equality are stable, healthy, and of great vitality.

By adhering to the principles set out by the two parties, the state and party relations of China and the Soviet Union can be developed on a solid basis.

Observers have noted that leaders of the two countries discussed bilateral relations, especially the question about how to develop economic and trade relations, in their talks.

Li Peng said there are many favorable conditions in developing Sino-Soviet economic cooperation, and Gorbachev also held that there is great potential in this respect.

Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Yuriy D. Maslyukov discussed Sino-Soviet cooperation in the energy, communications, metallurgy, light industry, and labor fields, as well as the development of border trade.

Both sides agreed that experts from the two countries will undertake feasibility studies for economic cooperation.

The improvement of Sino-Soviet relations started at the beginning of the 1980s in the economic and trade areas.

According to agreements, the trade volume between the 2 countries has risen to 4.83 billion Swiss francs-worth this year from 600.4 million Swiss francs-worth in 1982.

The total border trade contract volume in 1988 reached 1.3 billion Swiss francs.

It is expected that, along with the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, the two countries' economic and trade relations will further develop, which will be beneficial to both countries.

The restructuring of the economic and political set-ups is the task facing both China and the Soviet Union, the two big socialist countries.

In meeting with M. Gorbachev, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang pointed out explicitly that there is no ready pattern for socialist countries to copy in their reforms and uniformity cannot be forced upon such endeavors.

Both China and the Soviet Union are exploring concrete reform plans and measures suiting their own conditions. In this regard, exchanging information and learning from each other's experience will help the two countries avoid detours in their reforms.

Sino-Soviet cooperation in this respect accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries.

During Gorbachev's stay in China, Chinese and Soviet leaders repeatedly affirmed that the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations is not directed "against any third country," nevertheless, it will produce a favorable influence on the stability of the whole international community and progress toward world peace.

James Baker, U.S. secretary of state, held that Gorbachev's visit to China would have a favorable impact on world stability. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi extended congratulations to Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping, hoping that their summit would help promote world peace and detente in Asia. Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan, sent messages of congratulations to President Yang Shangkun and Chairman Gorbachev, respectively.

All this shows that the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations has not only enjoyed the support of the peoples of the two countries but has also been welcomed by various countries.

Observers also noted that in their talks, leaders of China and the Soviet Union shared identical views on many questions but they have not reached agreement in solving the Sino-Soviet boundary question and in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia.

Both sides still have differences on some international issues, especially the Kampuchean question. The two sides agreed to continue their discussions on them.

In short, people have ample reasons to say that Gorbachev's visit to China is a success, and it has made the Sino-Soviet relations enter into a new stage, opening up broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

**Tian Jiyun, Maslyukov Discuss Economic Cooperation**  
OW1705170489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0645 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun held talks with Maslyukov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here at noon today.

At the beginning of the talks, Tian Jiyun first expressed his congratulations to the normalization of the state and party relations between the two countries.

Tian said that the historic progress has created very good conditions for further economic cooperation between the two countries.

Maslyukov said that the success of the Sino-Soviet summit is of historic significance and he expected his talks on economic cooperation with his Chinese counterpart will also be a success like the summit.

Both sides discussed the cooperation in the fields of energy, communication, metallurgy, light industry and labor service.

The two sides agreed that experts of the two countries may first study and exchange views about the cooperation in these fields.

Discussing the bilateral border trade, the two sides held that there has been a fast development in the border trade in recent years and both agreed that the border trade should be continued and encouraged.

Yet, there have been some confusions in the border trade and it should be straightened out, they added.

The two sides expressed their belief that there will be a new development in the economic relations and trade between the two countries following the normalization of the state and party relations between the two countries.

Both sides agreed that the fourth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Commission of Economy, Trade, Science and Technology will be held in Moscow in July this year and Tian Jiyun, chairman of the Chinese side of the commission, will attend the meeting at the head of a Chinese delegation.

#### Spokesman Cited on Talks

OW1705130389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 KYODO—Chinese Vice Chairman Tian Jiyun and Soviet First Vice-Chairman Yuriy D. Maslyukov agreed on expanding economic cooperation and trade between the two countries now that relations have been restored, a Chinese spokesman said Wednesday.

According to the spokesman, the two vice-premiers held talks here Wednesday morning and discussed possible cooperation in such fields as energy, traffic, metallurgy, light industries and labor.

They agreed to set up talks involving experts in each field to pursue the matter, the diplomatic source said.

They discussed the recent trade expansion along their common border, and agreed to settle trade confusion occurring in some boundary towns, he said.

They also decided to hold the fourth meeting on cooperation in economic, trade and science in Moscow in July. China will send delegates led by Tian to the meeting, the spokesman said.

During the meeting, Tian reportedly said that normalization of bilateral relations between the two countries has created a better atmosphere for developing economy and trade ties.

Maslyukov, who is now visiting China accompanying Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, stressed the necessity of economic cooperation and showed a positive attitude, according to the spokesman.

#### Expert Notes Problems in Improving USSR Ties

OW1805022689 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 17 May 89

[From "NHK News Today" program]

[Text] We will now hear views of experts of the two sides on the results of the current Sino-Soviet summit. The two experts are Mr Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Mr Shen Yiming, a XINHUA correspondent assigned to Moscow three times.

[Begin Titarenko recording] [video shows Titarenko and unidentified Japanese reporter sitting in a hotel-like room; Titarenko speaks in Russian with Japanese translation shown in subtitles; following translated from Russian] I think it is a significant meeting. Soviet-Chinese relations are now at the stage of full normalization. Many aspects of Soviet-Chinese cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade, and culture were discussed in a very friendly and sincere atmosphere. It is also very important that the goal is being set of mutually reducing the level of armed forces along the Soviet-Chinese border and practically turning the border into a demilitarized zone. [end Titarenko recording]

[Begin Shen recording] [video shows closeup of Shen sitting in a room; Shen speaks in Mandarin with Japanese translation shown in subtitles; following is translated from Mandarin] Well, I think both sides attach importance to this event; and, in this connection, the bilateral relations between our two nations will be further strengthened. However, from the current viewpoint, many problems remain to be solved before relations can be further improved. Take the Cambodian issue as an example; judging from the talks held yesterday, both sides must still make concerted efforts in various fields to settle it. There are still differing views on how the future Cambodian government should be organized following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. [end Shen recording]



**Soviets Questioned on Developing Relations**  
*OW1805030489 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
0133 GMT 18 May 89

["Soviets Want Broader Ties With China (by Wang Xianju)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (XINHUA)—The Soviet people, men and women, old and young, are of the common opinion that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to China is of great importance and that the two neighboring socialist countries should develop relations in various spheres.

"It's a great event. I think it should have taken place long ago," said Anatoliy Tormozov, a worker in a furniture factory in Moscow.

Yevgeniy Kulikov, a physician from Gorky, told XINHUA in Pushkin Square in downtown Moscow, that he is very much interested in Chinese medicine, particularly acupuncture. He hopes that Soviet and Chinese doctors will have increased contacts in the near future.

Kulikov believes that Soviet Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov's talks with his Chinese colleagues in Beijing over the past few days will help strengthen cooperation between the two countries' medical workers.

Chazov has been accompanying Gorbachev on his historic China visit since Monday.

"I'm very glad that the summit meeting was held Tuesday, after so many years. It marks the normalization of the two countries' relations and has opened a new page in our relations," Vladimir Riseskiy, a teacher at the Moscow Financial Institute, said after reading the news about the summit.

Not only leaders, but also ordinary people of the two countries should have more contacts for better mutual understanding and friendship, the teacher said.

"I favor people's diplomacy. I myself want to go to China some day," he said, standing in front of the building of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, beside Pushkin Square.

In Arbat Street, also called "Cultural Street" by foreigners, a young painter said that he likes Chinese oil painting and hopes they will be put on display in Moscow frequently.

A sales girl in a military bookshop in the street said that there are some Chinese books in the shop but the small quantity cannot meet customer demand.

She voiced the desire that the Soviet Union and China will increase book exchanges.

Liriya Marozova, an elderly woman from Kishinev, capital of the Soviet Republic of Moldavia, still has vivid impressions of Chinese silk, towels, thermos bottles and handicrafts on Soviet markets in the 1950's.

**Paper Views Increased Sino-Soviet Trade**  
*HK1605154789 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS*  
EDITION in Chinese No 19, 8 May 89 pp 25-26

[Article by Luan Chunsheng (2940 2504 3932): "The Soviet Union Has Become One of China's Main Trading Partners"]

[Text] With the improvement in relations between China and the Soviet Union, trade exchanges between the two countries have developed rapidly. In the last 3 years from 1986 to 1988, the volume of Sino-Soviet trade ranked fifth in China's total foreign trade volume. The volume of trade between the two countries in 1988 totaled 4.1 billion Swiss francs. Hence, the Soviet Union has become one of China's major trading partners.

Last March China and the Soviet Union signed a trade protocol in Moscow. The volume of trade in items prescribed by the protocol further increased as compared to a year ago. Regarding commodity patterns, traditional commodities remain predominant. The raw and semi-finished materials and primary products exported each way amount to about 50 percent of the two countries' total export volumes and light, textile, and machinery products constitute the remaining 50 percent. This commodity pattern has equality and is of mutual benefit. Hence, it is of a supplementary nature.

The economic and trade relations between China and the Soviet Union over the last few years have had the following characteristics:

1. Intergovernmental agreements have provided a legal basis for the development of economic and trade relations between China and the Soviet Union.

In December 1984, the former First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Arkhipov visited China to sign agreements between the Chinese and Soviet Governments on economic and technological cooperation, scientific and technological cooperation, and the establishment of a joint committee for economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation. In July 1985, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, paid a return visit to the Soviet Union to sign the long-term 1986-1990 trade agreement between the Chinese and Soviet Governments and the agreement on economic and technological cooperation under which new industrial projects would be set up and existing ones transformed. The abovementioned agreements have not only provided a legal basis for the further development of economic and trade relations but also enabled bilateral trade to expand in a planned and steady way.

Thanks to concerted efforts by both sides, the abovementioned agreements have been executed rather smoothly. As the volume of trade between the two countries keeps expanding steadily, of the 24 projects under the economic and technological cooperation agreement defined to set up and transform industrial projects in China, the contracts for a certain number have been signed. They include two 500,000-volt transmission and transformer lines, a flax factory in Harbin, Blast Furnace No. 3 in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex, Blast Furnace No. 11 in the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, the Magnesite Workshop in the Wushun Aluminum Plant, the Nancha Timber Hydrolysis Mill, the Luoyang Bearing Plant, the dry extinguisher equipment at the Anshan Iron and Steel Complex, and the Jixian Power Station. The contracts for other projects will be signed through consultations in turn. A small number of projects whose conditions are not ripe will be replaced or scrapped.

2. The economic and trade relations are becoming increasingly multilevel and multichannel.

With the continued development of economic and trade relations cross-border trade between the two countries has also steadily flourished. Since 1983, when Heilongjiang Province and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region resumed trade with USSR border areas, Sino-Soviet cross-border trade has rapidly developed. This has played an important role in invigorating the economies of the border areas of both countries and promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. In 1983, the volume of cross-border trade between Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia and the Soviet Union was just 22 million Swiss francs. In 1988, the trade contracts concluded by the two sides—Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, and Xinjiang on one side and the Soviet Union on the other—amounted to more than 800 million Swiss francs. Border towns in both countries have begun to do business in small quantities.

The rapid expansion of cross-border trade has revealed the potential for further developing local economic and trade activities between the two countries. Meanwhile, the deepening of the two countries' economic structural reforms will create favorable conditions for multilevel and multichannel economic and trade cooperation. In June 1988, at the 3d Meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and Y.D. Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers signed a governmental agreement on establishing and developing economic and trade ties between China's provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and the Soviet Union's republics, ministries, competent departments, integrated companies, and enterprises. At the end of 1988, on behalf of China, Liaoning and Shandong Provinces as well as cities such as Shenyang, Dalian, Shanghai, and Chongqing established local economic and trade

ties with the Soviet Union. Other provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities are actively making preparations to follow suit.

China's Ministry of Commerce and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and their Soviet counterparts had already had trade exchanges as early as the 1950's and have now resumed business in consumer goods swaps. In addition, China's Ministry of Agriculture and the Soviet Union's Ministry of the Fish Industry are discussing cooperation in fishery production and aquatic product breeding.

3. The economic and trade relations are becoming more and more diversified in form. As trade volume expanded, the economic and trade relations developed from a single to a diversified form. More and more methods of cooperation commonly used throughout the world have been adopted, like forming joint-venture enterprises, contracting projects, and labor service cooperation. Now the two countries are discussing the question of setting up a joint-venture paper mill on Chinese territory and a joint-venture thermos factory on Soviet territory. The contract to run a joint-venture "Beijing Hotel" restaurant has been signed and experts from both sides are now making active preparations for a possible early opening. Local departments in both countries have begun work to set up joint-venture enterprises.

In addition, both sides are discussing China's undertaking projects in the Soviet Far East like building hotels and roads and transforming the *hou bei jia er si ke* [0683 6296 0502 1422 2448 0344] and *ge luo die ke wo* [2706 5012 6613 4430 3087] border stations. The first batch of labor personnel from Heilongjiang Province have left for the Soviet Far East region to engage in melon, fruit, and vegetable growing, thus beginning the initial attempt by China to export labor services to the Soviet Union.

In 1988, China and the Soviet Union signed two agreements on loans. Under the first agreement the Soviet Union would provide China with government loans in the form of commodities for building a railway from Xinjiang's Wusu to Alatau Shankou. The second agreement was signed by China's Huaneng Company with the Soviet Union under which the company would use the loans to buy thermal power equipment from the latter.

As Sino-Soviet economic and trade relations are developing, some difficulties and problems have arisen, like the incongruity between the transaction for the account prescribed in the agreements and the economic and trade relations between the two countries. Moreover, the carrying capacity of the two countries cannot meet the needs for trade development.

In the days to come, with the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, the form of developing trade will become richer and more varied and the potential for economic and trade relations between the two countries will be further tapped.

**Heilongjiang Official Views Trade With USSR**  
*OW1805092389 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW*  
*in English No 20, 15-21 May 89*

[Staff reporter Wu Naitao's recent interview with Du Xianzhong, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province in charge of foreign trade: "Burst in Bilateral Trade"]

[Text] Sino-Soviet economic cooperation, often affected by their political relations, has been on the ebb three times, the latest instance occurring in the 1960s, said Du Xianzhong, deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province in charge of foreign trade. In recent years, he added, "the remarkable improvement in their bilateral relations has paved the way for the development of economic co-operation and trade between the two countries."

**Co-operation**

Last summer, Du led an economic delegation to the Soviet Union. During his two-week stay, he visited three regions and ended up with more than 50 contracts on economic co-operation. He said his visit had given him the impression that any economic delegation that was sent would not come back empty-handed, for Soviet businessmen were very eager to do business with China and both sides had a strong desire to strengthen co-operation.

Both Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Far East are priority development areas of their respective countries and windows to the outside world. In 1983, both governments endorsed the restoration of partnership between Heilongjiang's Foreign Trade Co. and the Soviet Far East Foreign Trade Corp. Four years later, in May 1987, the two countries' trade committees met in Moscow and agreed to pairing four border cities for opening to economic co-operation. Also in March last year, the Chinese Government agreed to open the border areas of Heilongjiang Province to the Soviet Union for economic co-operation and trade. In response, the Soviet government drew up some new measures to invest its Far East with more decision-making powers in dealing with China. Because the two regions conduct economic cooperation and trade by way of exchanging what the other needs, and both are short of foreign currency reserves, they prefer barter trade. Even in settling accounts in labour export and technical co-operation, they adopt a form acceptable to both sides, that is, to use Swiss francs as a medium and repay in kind. The kind of eagerness of both sides to establish business links, Du said, has almost reached a craze.

In his report on economic work currently released to the people's congress of Heilongjiang Province, Du suggested the earliest possible formulation of laws and regulations pertaining to border trade. By last December, he said, the provincial people's congress had already okayed five laws and regulations in respect to border trading, project contracting, processing of imported materials, compensatory trade, labour export and the

establishment of joint ventures and co-operatively managed projects. All these rules have provided the legal basis for the restoration and steady growth of bilateral trade after two decades' suspension.

**Border Trade**

Since 1988, Du said, breakthroughs have been made in bilateral economic relations and trade.

First of all, the conducting of trade with the Soviet Union by more than 100 Chinese foreign trade companies rather than by the one and only provincial foreign trade company has resulted in the rapid growth in both imports and exports, as seen in the following table.

Year	Imports & Exports (million Swiss francs)
1983	17.45
1984	31.66
1985	30.00
1986	29.85
1987	34.22
1988	196.00

Last year, as noted above, the province's trade with the Soviet Union was 5.7 times that in 1987, or the total of the previous two periods (1957-66 and 1983-87) put together. In addition, it has established trade links with other Soviet regions. Some of the province's companies have gone beyond the Soviet Far East to form trade partnership with their Soviet counterparts in Leningrad, the Ukraine, Moscow and other western Soviet areas. Du said with a smile, "We trade with the Soviet wherever they open to us."

Second, bilateral economic relations have expanded from simple barter trade to include extensive economic and technical co-operation. So far, the two sides have signed 157 contracts and agreements on economic and technical co-operation in the fields of vegetable cultivation, project contracting, lumbering, railway freight loading and unloading, and ship repair and maintenance. Last year, the province sent 1,300 workers to the Soviet Union on 5,000. Du said that economic and technical co-operation between the two sides would continue to be stressed in the future. In some cases, he noted, the cooperation is unprecedented in the history of Sino-Soviet relations, and even including the period when relations of friendship were at their best.

Third, more varieties of commodities are being exported to the Soviet Union. In 1987, the province sold the Soviet Union some 50 kinds of commodities, notably unprocessed farm produce and local specialities. This figure has increased to more than 3,000 with the addition of light industrial products, machines, electric equipment, instruments and meters and building materials.



**Cool Breezes**

The heat wave of border trade between China and the Soviet Union, however, is moderated by cool breezes. For example, the provincial authorities in a short time invested more than 100 companies with the authority to conduct trade directly with the Soviet Union; this created some confusion. Du made light of the problem. In a newly opened area, he said, it is not at all surprising to witness a stampede into a mass action like that of trading with the Soviet Union. It can be easily turned back on the right track through readjustment and coordination. The same phenomenon occurred when Zhuhai, Shenzhen and other special economic zones were established in the south. To strengthen administration over these companies, Du said, the provincial authorities more realistically plan to form no more than 20 groups from among the existing 188 companies, in light with their administrative location and the type of trade they engage in, to trade directly with the Soviet Union.

The United States and Japan, Du said, are still the largest trading partners of Heilongjiang Province. Last year the province's trade with the Soviet Union, as compared with its U.S. trade, amounted to only 10 percent. And barter trade at that. However, Du said, both sides are eager to expand bilateral economic cooperation and trade. He welcomes more preferential treatment to help further expand their growing economic co-operation and trade.

**Soviet Trade Delegation Pays Visit to Jilin**  
*SK1605105189 Changchun JILIN RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 26 Apr p 1*

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 April, provincial Vice Governor Gao Wen received the Soviet trade delegation headed by (N.P. Vosikuk), chairman of the Khmel'nitskiy Oblast Consumer Cooperative, at the Nanhu Guesthouse. Attending the reception were Tang Maosheng, deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Government; Zhao Yuchun, director of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative; Lu Runtian, deputy director of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative; and Liang Jichang, deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The Soviet trade delegation came to pay a visit to our province at the invitation of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative. During the reception, Vice Governor Gao Wen held a friendly talk with the delegation on the issue of how to expand the friendly cooperation between the province and the oblast and how to enhance their friendly contacts. During the Soviet trade delegation's visit to the province, the provincial supply and marketing cooperative will sponsor talks and consultations with it on the concrete matters of barter trade of goods between the province and the oblast and will

accompany the trade delegation to view the products turned out by the local industrial enterprises and by the commercially owned industrial enterprises on the supply and marketing front.

After the talk, commodities provided to the oblast by our province's local industries will account for 76 percent of all commodities supplied to them, including the 59 commodities of garments, shoes, hats, cosmetics, and daily necessities. The chief commodity provided to us by the Soviet side is fertilizer. The total trade volume between the province and the oblast reaches 6,975,590 Swiss francs.

**State Councillor Meets Soviet Coal Minister**  
*OW1305000589 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1202 GMT 12 May 89*

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor Zou Jiahua met here today with Mikhail Ivanovich Shchadov, minister of coal industry of the Soviet Union, and his party.

The Soviet guests are here to study the possible scientific, technological and economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union in coal industry.

**Fisheries Cooperation With USSR Expands**  
*OW1705021389 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
*1422 GMT 13 May 89*

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)—A score of Chinese are set to sail to the Soviet Union's western Pacific waters, an official from the Ministry of Agriculture announced here today.

Xin Deli, of the ministry's Aquatic Resources Bureau, told XINHUA that this is in line with an agreement signed this April in Moscow.

In return, China is to help the Soviet Union in fishing boat construction and repair, freshwater fish breeding, kelp cultivation and processing of aquatic products.

Xin said that a contract had been signed between the two countries for China to process 100 tons of cod, and another is to be signed soon.

He explained that the Soviet Union is rich in fish resources in its Far Eastern Pacific Ocean area, but China has more experience in freshwater breeding, with an annual output of four million tons—ten times as much as the Soviet Union's. "This has laid a solid foundation for bilateral fisheries cooperation on a mutual benefit basis," he said.

**Telephone System Installed in Border Cities**  
*SK1405095589 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 13 May 89*

[Excerpt] High-frequency wireless telephone and radio-photography equipment between Heilongjiang Province's Heihe City and the Soviet Union's Blagoveshchensk City was installed recently. This was the first telephone system installed between the border cities in China and the Soviet Union. Thus, the long-standing historical methods of exchanging news by raising banners or lamps has ended. [passage omitted]

**Northeast Asia**

**Qiao Shi Hosts Luncheon for DPRK Guests**  
*OW1805025489 Beijing XINHUA in English 0658 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party (CPC) leader Qiao Shi met and gave a luncheon for a delegation from the Advanced Kim Il-song Party School of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its Vice President, Kim Ki-pin, here this noon.

Qiao Shi is member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and president of the party school of the CPC Central Committee.

The delegation arrived here May 3 and visited Sichuan, Hubei and Guangdong Provinces.

**Radio Commentary Views South Korean Situation**  
*SK1805015989 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 12 May 89*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently in South Korea, workers and students staged strikes and economic disputes became rampant everywhere. As a result, the economic development has been frustrated.

President No Tae-u was forced to postpone his visit to Japan past late May. The workers' strike has been ceaselessly staged ever since March. At the beginning, Seoul subway workers staged a strike demanding a wage increase. Responding to this, workers in many cities including Seoul demanded a wage increase and improvement of working conditions and protested the suppression of the labor movement by the authorities.

The striking workers planned to hold a rally at Yoido on 30 April with 100,000 workers participating to mark the 1 May International Labor Day. However, the police blocked Yoido by mobilizing about 40,000 policemen.

However, on 1 May, about 90,000 workers and students throughout South Korea staged a demonstration struggle. The police arraigned 1,000 people.

Today the labor movement is forming powerful antigovernment forces while advancing toward a (?worker-student) joint struggle. During this period, students who merely demanded democratization encouraged and supported the labor movement. Of 104 universities in South Korea, 55 universities suspended classes and the rate of students attending class is merely 50 percent in 13 universities.

The struggle is still continuing. Because the workers are ceaselessly staging strikes and a number of large-size enterprises fail to properly produce goods, some small and medium enterprises have been forced to shut down. From February, production has been affected and the export plan not accomplished. Thus, trade with the United States and Japan has been remarkably reduced.

The production of export goods and consumer goods up to April has been reduced by 6 percent from that during the same period last year. On the other hand, the South Korean currency has been revaluated. As a result, a trade deficit has been recorded since March.

At the same time, the South Korean National Assembly staged a political competition commotion in connection with the by-election of an assemblyman. To make matters worse, this created further unrest in shaking the situation in South Korea.

Hong Hui-pyo, assemblyman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] who won in the 13th parliamentary elections in South Korea, was deprived of the assemblymanship on the charge of irregular electioneering. The opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] made every effort to win in the by-election. However, the secretary general of this party offered a bribe in a secret manner to the candidate of the opposition New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], asking him to resign his candidacy in the election. This was exposed to the public and the ruling DJP won in this election.

The two parliamentary candidates of the RDP and NDRP were subject to a fine and punishment.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam was summoned and interrogated by the police and openly apologized to NDRP President Kim Chong-pil and to the South Korean people. This incident aggravated discord between the opposition parties and discord between the ruling and opposition parties.

Even before this political commotion had ended, on 28 April, an incident of an RDP assemblyman beating a policeman occurred. As a result of this, some 3,000 policemen at the police headquarters and in local areas collectively resigned.

On 3 May, the demonstrating students of Tongui University, Pusan, burned 6 policemen to death. This incident also forced the director of the police headquarters to resign.

The current political situation in South Korea shows that the disorder caused by various reasons and problems will not be removed in the near future and labor-management disputes, the student movement, and the struggle among the factions will remain as the most serious problems in South Korea for a long time.

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

**Spratly Atoll Reportedly Taken From SRV**  
*HK1805062089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0620 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Hong Kong, May 18 (AFP)—China has taken over an atoll held by Vietnam in the disputed Spratly Islands, prompting Malaysia to give the archipelago a high priority in its defense planning, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported here Thursday.

The weekly magazine said in its latest issue that China took over the atoll from Vietnam at the end of April, bringing to seven the total number of atolls in the Spratlys being held by Chinese troops.

China and Vietnam, which fought brief border battles in 1979, clashed again in the Spratlys last year as Beijing set up military outposts in the obscure but strategic archipelago in the South China Sea.

The publication said the move had added to the tensions arising from the various conflicting claims to the islands. Dominion over the Spratlys is also claimed, in whole or in part, by Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan.

The latest Chinese occupation has also put pressure on Malaysia, which maintains a military presence on some of the islands in the group and has oil rigs within the area claimed by Beijing, the weekly said.

As a result, it added, Malaysia had given Spratlys "a higher priority in its defense planning."

**Cambodia's Sihanouk Optimistic About Paris Talks**  
*OW1705194189 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Bangkok, May 17 (XINHUA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said here today that "I am getting more optimistic about the talks in Paris" because Democratic Kampuchea (DK) has made more concessions.

Talking to reporters before his departure to China, he said, "I had good talks with Khieu Samphan last night. The Khmer Rouge (DK) are getting more reasonable and flexible. I hope that in July, we will be able to make progress towards an inter-Cambodian (Kampuchean) settlement in Paris."

The four Cambodian factions including the Phnom Penh regime have agreed to meet in Paris, France, in July to discuss the formation of a national reconciliation government.

However, Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime rejected in Bangkok last week the participation of the Khmer Rouge in the process of seeking a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem.

Sihanouk said, "The DK party led by Khieu Samphan allowed me to continue working with Hun Sen in the process of modifying his constitution. The DK presented me yesterday (Tuesday) the text of their own proposed constitution for Cambodia. They asked me to examine it and to give suggestions so as to modify the articles I want to modify, in order to achieve a rapprochement of viewpoints between Hun Sen's party and the DK party."

"So I think that it is a very good thing," he said, adding, "for the first time, the DK party is allowing me really to work with Hun Sen in order to get Khieu Samphan's party and Hun Sen's party closer to each other. That will avoid a civil war after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops."

Sihanouk noted that one stumbling block on the way towards a full agreement among the four Cambodian factions is the ceasefire and standstill after the Vietnamese withdrawal and the question of setting up a quadripartite army.

Khieu Samphan and his party agreed with him about the reduction of the effectives down to 10,000 but Hun Sen does not agree, he said. "So the DK party Tuesday told me that they will follow me in this way—we may have not a unified army but for the time being four separate armies under a quadripartite government."

Sihanouk said that Hun Sen had said that he has over 100,000 troops. "How could that be. A few months ago Hun Sen said he had 40,000 to 50,000 soldiers. Although I have no concrete proof I believe the rest must be Vietnamese troops," he said.

**Arrives in Beijing 17 May**  
*OW1705145889 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Beijing May 17 (XINHUA)—President of the Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife arrived here from Bangkok this evening.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing went to the airport to meet them.



## Near East & South Asia

### Pakistan Welcomes Sino-Soviet Summit

OW1805021889 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Islamabad, May 17 (XINHUA)—The summit between China and the Soviet Union will contribute to world peace including peace in South Asia, a Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

At a press briefing, the spokesman expressed the hope that the Sino-Soviet summit will achieve a great success.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who is currently on a four-day visit in China, met Chinese leaders in Beijing on Tuesday, which reflected full normalization of the relations between the two countries.

Earlier, Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto sent messages of goodwill to both Gorbachev and Chinese President Yang Shangkun on the occasion of Gorbachev's visit to China.

In her message, Miss Bhutto termed the summit as a development of historic importance. She expressed the hope that the summit meeting will strengthen the recent favorable trends in international relations in general, and strengthen peace and stability in Southwest Asia in particular.

She also hoped that the Sino-Soviet summit will contribute to an early and peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan issue.

### Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Departs Guangdong

OW1805021589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1229 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Guangzhou, May 17 (XINHUA)—Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Hamid Mirzadeh left here for home this afternoon after a four-day goodwill visit to Guangdong Province.

Mirzadeh arrived in Guangzhou upon invitation after a trip to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with Iranian President S. A. Khamene'i who was in Beijing last week for an official visit.

### PRC-Iraq Economic, S&T Committee Meeting Opens

JN1805101889 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT  
18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (INA)—The sixth session of the Iraqi-Chinese joint committee for economic, commercial, scientific, and technical cooperation began here today.

The Iraqi side was headed by Muhammad Mahdi Salih al-Rawi, minister of trade, and the Chinese side by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

In two opening speeches, heads of the delegations expressed the desire of Iraq and China to promote and bolster future cooperation in all fields.

The two sides reviewed what has been achieved since the fifth session. Two subcommittees, for trade and finance, and economic and technical cooperation, were assigned tasks and began their activities.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### Envoy Expresses Support for Anti-apartheid Struggle

OW1605040789 Beijing XINHUA in English 0004 GMT  
16 May 89

[Text] United Nations, May 15 (XINHUA)—Chinese Ambassador Yu Mengjia said this afternoon at a United Nations meeting that there has been no change in the gross and massive violations of human rights in South Africa despite a turn for the better in the political situation in southern Africa.

He was speaking at the spring session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council on implementation of the Program of action for the Second Decade (1984-1993) to combat racism and racial discrimination.

In the past year, Yu said, the South African authorities have intensified their suppression against the anti-apartheid movement of the South African people.

Last June, they once again extended the two-year-old "state of emergency." The news media inside South Africa remain gagged with anti-apartheid publications banned one after another and progressive editors put behind bars or under house arrest.

He accused the South African authorities of continuing to willfully arrest, detain and murder whoever dare to oppose the apartheid policies. Nelson Mandela, the prominent leader of the black movement, remains deprived of freedom, he added.

The Chinese ambassador said that the Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the black brothers of South Africa in their just struggle to gain freedom and equal rights by abolishing the apartheid system.

The Chinese Government supports the activities against racism and racial discrimination conducted by the U.N., he added.

### West Europe

#### **Yao Yilin Meets Visitors From Finland**

OW1805023089 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met Ilkka Suominen, chairman of the National Coalition Party of Finland, and his entourage here this afternoon.

Yao, also vice premier of the State Council, briefed Suominen, who is also minister of trade and industry, on China's policies of reform and opening up to the outside world. Yao held that China and Finland have good prospects for cooperation.

It is learned that during the visit, both sides will sign seven documents on scientific, technological and economic cooperation projects.

### East Europe

#### **Bulgarian Party Officials Visit Beijing**

OW1405145589 Beijing XINHUA in English 1350 GMT  
14 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)—Song Ping, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a vacationing group from the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Prodan Stoyanov, a member of the party's Central Committee.

The Bulgarian visitors arrived here yesterday as guests of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### **Bolivian Military Leader Feted in Beijing**

OW1405145889 Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT  
14 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)—Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), met and gave a banquet in honor of

General Edwin Peredo Camacho, commander-in-chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

The Bolivian military officials arrived here this afternoon for an official goodwill visit as guests of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense.

#### **Joint Venture With Chile Starts Operation**

OW1405080489 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT  
11 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA)—The Beijing-Santiago Copper Tube Company Limited, the first joint venture run by China and Chile, held its official opening ceremony here today.

The joint venture is jointly run by the First Copper Tube Factory of the Beijing Municipal Non-Ferrous Metal Industrial General Corporation and Chilean Wrought Copper Limited.

Each partner has contributed 50 percent of the total investment of 10.64 million U.S. dollars. All equipment has been imported from Britain. The company has an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons of copper tubing. Half will be exported and the other half sold in China.

The joint venture has adopted a management system in which the general manager is solely responsible to his board of directors. The board chairman is Chinese and the general manager is Chilean.

Among those present at today's opening ceremony were Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and Chilean Vice-Foreign Minister Ramon Valdes Rosas, Chilean Ambassador to China Patricio Martinez, and diplomatic envoys from Peru, Brazil and other countries.

Yesterday Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met the Chilean vice-foreign minister and discussed bilateral relations and international issues of common interests.

## Political & Social

### Official Says 'Government Should Resign'

OW1805100989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0923 GMT  
18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 KYODO—A senior Chinese legislator said in an interview on Thursday that the government should resign if it cannot handle the student-led "prodemocracy" campaign currently sweeping China.

Huang Shunxing, a member of the Standing committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, also said he wants the NPC to investigate the month-old movement.

Huang made the remarks in an interview Thursday with a reporter of China's ECONOMIC DAILY. A copy of the manuscript of the story was made available to KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Huang, who said he took part in a demonstration and sit-in at Tiananmen Square on Thursday, encouraged acceptance of the students' demand for a dialogue with government and party leaders.

"Acceding to their demand does not mean surrender to the enemy," he said. "The students are not rebels."

Moreover, he said the whole government should resign if it cannot handle the situation and allows events to escalate beyond control.

He said the prodemocracy campaign that the students launched a month ago has already gone past the stage of a pure student movement. "Their demands have become a common demand for the people across the nation," he said.

### Fang Lizhi Calls for Deng, Li Resignations

HK1805042189 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
18 May 89 p 9

["Special Dispatch" by staff reporter: "Fang Lizhi Hopes That Leaders Should Openly Admit Their Mistakes and Deng Xiaoping and Li Peng Should Step Down"]

[Text] Yesterday famous Chinese intellectual and astrophysicist Fang Lizhi said that Chinese leaders should openly admit the mistakes they committed in recent years, otherwise it will be difficult for the student demonstration to calm down; instead, it may develop into a nationwide movement.

In Professor Fang Lizhi's opinion, responsible leaders should step down if they commit mistakes, and if the mistakes are committed by collective leadership, the entire leadership should resign.

Mr Fang said: "I think this problem is explicit enough. Take education as an example. Mr Li Peng has been in charge of education for a long time. He should be held responsible. In addition, yesterday Mr Zhao Ziyang said that Deng Xiaoping was the most important leader. This was announced for the first time in China over the last few years." The implication carried was that Li Peng and Deng Xiaoping should step down. But he believed there is little possibility for them to step down.

### 'Analysis' of Leadership Deadlock, Upheaval

HK1805025189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 18 May 89 p 1

[Analysis by Marlowe Hood in Beijing]

[Text] Beijing is on the verge of chaos while the country's leaders, locked in a power struggle, are unable to control events.

There are reports of anti-government demonstrations spreading throughout the country. Rioting and looting have erupted in the city of Wuhan, an editor at the PEOPLE'S DAILY said last night.

To restore public order, senior government leaders must make immediate and direct appeals to students on hunger strike, and address the general population on national television. While the one million people who have taken possession of the streets of Beijing have remained peaceful so far, disruptive elements could take advantage of the situation.

Underlying the government's inability to exert control is a complicated deadlock among top leaders, according to numerous sources, including an official in the Foreign Ministry and a senior official in the Propaganda Department.

A Communist Party Central Committee document that has been circulated among senior party members reveals a sharp split between paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and Communist Party leader Zhao Ziyang.

Based on comments by Mr Deng, the document refers to a speech Mr Zhao made to an Asian Development Bank [ADB] convention in the Great Hall of the People on May 4. Mr Zhao's speech was heralded at the time as an important conciliatory gesture towards anti-government protesters.

But, in an obvious repudiation of Mr Zhao's soft line on the students, the Central Committee document states: "Comrade Zhao was representing his own views in his address to the ADB."

On Tuesday, in a portion of his conversation with visiting Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev shown on CCTV, Mr Zhao made a statement interpreted by some Chinese officials as blaming Mr Deng for the crisis.



By repeatedly insisting that Mr Deng had been the true leader of the Communist Party since 1978, and by "revealing" a supposedly secret Central Committee decision in late 1987 to defer to Mr Deng on all important decisions, Mr Zhao was clearly suggesting that Mr Deng is responsible for what is happening today.

Many Chinese intellectuals and officials say that Mr Deng must step down to help restore order. Even people in the street sense this. Slogans and posters have sprung up all over the city calling for his resignation.

Making matters worse is a further split within the five-man Standing Committee. Besides Mr Zhao, the other members are Premier Li Peng, Mr Yao Yilin and Mr Hu Qili and Mr Qiao Shi. Differences among the five have prevented any coherent action in the last month of demonstrations, say sources close to Mr Zhao.

The Foreign Ministry official claimed that Mr Li, in a "working dinner" of the Standing Committee three days ago, said that the final decision on how to handle the crisis must be taken by Mr Deng.

Other senior officials, in addition to Mr Deng, would have to resign to satisfy some of the more outspoken popular demands. "Collective failure, collective resignation!" shouted several groups of organised workers and students.

Within four days, the anti-government protests have spread from students, to journalists, to teachers, to factory and office workers and clerks, and even to Public Security officials. Last night several groups of peasants came marching into the city.

An alarmed Foreign Ministry official, waiting for Mr Gorbachev to arrive at the Great Hall of the People for a press conference yesterday, said that several windows in the Hall had been smashed by the crowd. The conference venue was moved.

Road traffic rules are being ignored, as commandeered buses and trucks full of students and workers waving banners move freely up and down the streets.

Students have taken over the traffic duties of uniformed policemen, even when both are present at the same location.

Adding to the volatility of the situation are more than 2,000 students encamped on Tiananmen Square entering their fifth day of a hunger strike. Some are refusing water. Should one of them die, it could ignite what is already an explosive situation.

**'Analysis' of Political Factions 'Jockeying'**  
*HK1805025789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 18 May 89 p 13*

[Analysis by Will Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] As the government faces its most serious challenge since its founding of the Republic in 1949, various factions are jockeying for position in an attempt to defuse the political crisis and to preserve their own positions.

The party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and his liberal colleagues have emerged as the only political grouping which could turn the situation around.

Yet as students yesterday rejected Mr Zhao's appeal for an end to the hunger strike, even the future of Mr Zhao seemed to hang in the balance.

As workers, soldiers and civil servants join in the rallies of students, it is obvious that the anger of the people can only be cooled by at least a limited reshuffle in the party and the government's highest echelons.

"Heads are sure to roll to pacify the angry crowd," a Western diplomat said.

"The protests of students and workers are directed at the entire party and government," he said. "However, depending on how they respond to the demand and aspirations of the crowd, different factions and personalities will fare differently".

The political fortune of patriarch Deng Xiaoping seems to be plummeting.

Analysts think that his refusal to openly recant an April 25 statement that equated the student movement with a "planned conspiracy to bring about social turmoil" is the single most important reason why students have refused repeated pleas to end their strikes and rallies.

New slogans and posters yesterday were aimed squarely at Mr Deng.

Among the most provocative were ones saying: "Mr Deng, your time is up!", "Mr Deng, resign and hand the presidency to the people", "Comrade Xiaoping, You're very muddle-headed", "Comrade Xiaoping, have you been playing bridge in the past two days?"

If the anti-Deng sentiment spreads—and if Mr Deng still refuses to make a public apology to the students—analysts do not rule out a snap resignation.

"Even his close advisers will put pressure on Mr Deng to retire if it is the only way to appease the demonstrators," a social scientist in the capital said.

Mr Zhao Ziyang has emerged as the man of the hour. If he can avert the political crisis, his position as successor to Mr Deng and China's next strongman is assured.

In the past two days, it has been Mr Zhao and such close followers of his as United Front chief Yan Mingfu, who have conducted limited "dialogues" with students.

In his early morning message yesterday, Mr Zhao emphasised that "the patriotic enthusiasm of students in pushing forward reform is very valuable".

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr Yan won the allegiance of many campus activists when he went to Tiananmen alone, and, with tears in his eyes, told the students that he "fully understands and sympathises" with their demands.

Mr Zhao had also taken advantage of his talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to champion reform, even those more radical aspects of reform that have been shot down by his more conservative colleagues.

"Without reform of the political structure, economic reform cannot run its course," he told the Soviet president.

Mr Zhao also stressed the importance of "letting the law of value have full play. Without defreezing the prices of most commodities, the law of value cannot function".

"Clearly, Mr Zhao is trying to win over those demonstrators who have vocally demanded that the party continues with its reform policies," a political analyst said.

Prime Minister Li Peng, whom one poster derided as a "stupid cadre", has received as many barbs as Mr Deng.

Yesterday, there were slogans openly demanding that he step down.

Earlier, the student representatives had called for the resignation of Mr Yuan Mu, the State Council spokesman and a close aide to Mr Li, as well as the vice-minister of the State Education Commission, Mr He Dongchang.

More than 100 Beijing college professors put down their names in a petition calling for the resignation of Mr He.

Broadcasters and journalists have also clamoured for the downfall of Mr Wang Renzhi, head of the party's Propaganda Department, and Mr Ai Zhisheng, Minister of Broadcast, Film and Television.

There is evidence that, to save their necks, conservative leaders are shifting gears.

In his talk to Mr Gorbachev, Mr Li waxed eloquently on the fact that "socialist countries should also be free and democratic and that they should also have full human rights".

In the past, Mr Li had never gone on the record over political reform, in which he apparently has little interest.

Should workers and students channel their political demands towards the dumping of conservative party and government officials, Mr Li and his followers could be in jeopardy.

The defiant mood of the one-million-plus demonstrators yesterday, however, casts doubt on the ability of even Mr Zhao to hold the nation together.

"Mr Zhao needs the co-operation of Mr Deng to reconcile with the masses," one newspaper editor said in Beijing. "His chances will be immensely improved if he can persuade Mr Deng to switch his position on the students—and to resign while clearly designating the general secretary as the nation's chief architect of reform."

Should Mr Zhao fail in his efforts to quiet the uproar, the nation will be plunged into chaos.

**PLA Officers Letter Says No Armed Suppression**  
*HK1805122089 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1138 GMT 18 May 89*

["Some People's Liberation Army Officers Send Open Letter to Central Military Commission"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—At 0600 this morning, the Tiananmen Square broadcasting station of the student hunger strikers broadcast an open letter from a number of People's Liberation Army (PLA) officers to the Central Military Commission. The main points of the letter were as follows:

1. We absolutely cannot suppress the students and the masses by armed force. We must teach the whole body of PLA officers and men to love the people and protect them; to carry forward the people's army's glorious tradition of identity of army and people; and to strictly follow Central Military Commission First Vice Chairman Comrade Zhao Ziyang's demand for reason, calm, restraint, and order in properly handling our relations with the masses. Under no circumstances may we act like family members drawing swords on each other, which would give joy to our enemies and grief to our friends. We must do everything possible to protect the masses.

2. As quickly as possible, urge the government and the student representatives to hold a public and fair dialogue. The lives of the hunger striking students in Tiananmen Square are in danger and we hope you will be

able to persuade the government leadership to go among the students and accept their reasonable demands to attain genuine stability and unity.

3. Immediately take part in rescuing the students who are going without food and water. We ask you to immediately order the major PLA hospitals in Beijing to send medical personnel to Tiananmen Square to take part in rescue work and to display revolutionary humanitarianism and the spirit of healing the sick and succouring the dying, to ensure the safety of the students' lives.

4. Beginning with the Armed Forces, actively promote all reforms in the units, cut military spending, streamline the organs and the units, and reform the Armed Forces setup. The Armed Forces leaders at all levels should take the lead in giving up their imported cars, share weal and woe with the masses, and spend on education the money thus saved, to accomplish the invigoration of the economy and culture of the whole nation.

#### Party Leaders Visit Hospitalized Hunger Strikers

##### Zhao, Li Visit 18 May

HK1805004089 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service  
in Chinese 0007 GMT 18 May 89

["Zhao Ziyang and Others Visit Hospitalized Hunger Striking Students"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)—At 0500 this morning, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee members Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Hu Qili went to the Xiehe and Tongren Hospitals to visit some students who had fainted as a result of their hunger strike.

Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Hu Qili hoped that the students being treated in hospital will soon recover their health.

Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, and the other leading comrades endorsed the patriotic fervor of the students. They said that the students' fervor in demanding democracy and law, opposing corruption, and promoting the reforms is extremely precious. The central authorities attach very great importance to the reasonable views and demands put forward by the students. The central authorities will actively and seriously study everyone's views and demands and improve all the work of the party and government.

Zhao Ziyang said: The goal of the party and government is identical with that of the students, and there is no fundamental conflict of interests. A variety of methods can be adopted to exchange views and resolve the problems; don't adopt the method of hunger strike. You are very young and you will have a long time for making contributions to the state and the nation, so you should look after your health.

Zhao Ziyang and the others also extended regards to medical personnel who have worked unstintingly day and night to save the students and hoped they will do their work with care to enable the students to recover their health soon.

Rui Xingwen, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, and Luo Gan, deputy secretary general of the State Council, accompanied them on this visit to the students in hospital.

##### TV Coverage of Zhao, Li Visit

OW1805045989

[Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 0100 GMT on 18 May flashes on screen the words: "Important News." The video immediately switches to shots of General Secretary Zhao Ziyang entering a hospital room and bending to try to comfort a student who is lying on the floor with several other students. Their remarks are indistinct. According to the announcer: "At 0500 this morning [2000 GMT 17 May], central leading comrades including Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, and Rui Xingwen went to Beijing's Xiehe Hospital and Tongren Hospital to see some of the students who had fainted as a result of their hunger strike and who had been rushed to hospitals for emergency treatment. The central leading comrades are very concerned about the health of the students and hope that they will get good rest, receive treatment, take care of their health, and recover as quickly as possible. The central leading comrades fully affirm the students' patriotic enthusiasm and express understanding about the students' feelings."

The video then cuts to show Li Peng entering a hospital room to comfort a student, followed by separate shots of Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, and Rui Xingwen visiting students at unidentified hospitals.

The video cuts to show Zhao Ziyang talking with a student and asking him: "How old are you?" The student says: "20." Zhao asks him: "Where are you from?" The student says: "Jiangxi."

The video then cuts to show Hu Qili talking with students. Their remarks are indistinct. Hu is heard to say: "Some problems cannot be solved immediately."

The video next cuts to show Li Peng talking with a student. Li asks the student to "get some good rest." The video then cuts to show Zhao Ziyang talking with a student. Zhao is heard to remark: "The government is always willing to have dialogues with the students."

The video then cuts to show Qiao Shi, Hu Qili, and Rui Xingwen talking with a student and listening to his opinions. The student says: "What I mean is that now we must reestablish the party's prestige among the people. I am convinced that this is the most important thing. What kind of prestige? The Communist Party must start to have hope. If the Communist Party has hope, China



will have hope. Right now, some people think there is no hope. They all feel that the country has no hope. The Communist Party has no hope."

The student continues: "Therefore, I think that, like the United States, we should restore the people's confidence and give people the confidence that the state can do a good job. In this way, everything will be all right." The student asks the leaders: "Do you agree?" "We fully agree with you," Hu Qili and other leaders answer him. The student says: "We hate bureaucratic racketeering the most. If you want to have prestige, I think that those who practice bureaucratic racketeering and those high ranking officials involved should start to take action against their own sons. In this way, prestige can be established."

The 7-minute video report ends with shots of Li Peng shaking hands with hospital staff members. In addition to the short comments by the announcer, the 7 minutes of coverage contains natural sound.

**Hu Qili, Qiao Shi Visit 18 May**  
*HK1805100489 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE*  
*in Chinese 0807 GMT 18 May 89*

["Fasting Student Says CPC Must Reestablish Prestige"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The CPC must reestablish prestige and China needs to boost the people's will. A student said this in a hospital ward this morning when several CPC leaders went there to see the students. He demanded to say a few words when Hu Qili and Qiao Shi approached him. He said: "I think there are four major problems in China. First is the large population. Second, the labels such as being short of oil resources and others have not really been 'thrown into the Pacific Ocean.' Third, the poor economic basis. Fourth, the low quality of population. These problems cannot be solved by anyone all at once. They can be solved only under the leadership of the Communist Party."

He continued: "Of course, it is not true that all party members are involved in corruption. Those involved only make up a small number. What I want to say is that it is necessary to reestablish the party's prestige among the people. This is most important. What kind of prestige should be reestablished then? It is necessary to make people believe that the Communist Party is still full of promise. If our party is full of promise, China is also full of promise."

The student said: "At present, many common people feel that there is no hope. They do not feel hopeful for both our country and the Communist Party. In the universities, the students are divided into four factions: The play mah-jongg faction, the TOEFL [Test of English as a Foreign Language] faction who are busy preparing TOEFL in order to study abroad, the dancing faction,

and the travelling faction who are only fond of going on trips to various scenic spots. This is because the students do not feel hopeful about our country."

He said: "I think China should become a country like the United States. It needs to boost the people's will and make them full of confidence."

He asked Hu Qili and Qiao Shi whether his opinion was right. Hu and Qiao nodded their heads saying: "That is right. What you said is right."

**Li Tieying 17 May Visit**  
*OW1705211689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
*in Chinese 1722 GMT 17 May 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)—At a little past 2200 tonight, Li Tieying, minister in charge of the State Education Commission, went to the Xiehe Hospital, the Beijing Hospital, and the Tongren Hospital to see the students who have been hospitalized there after falling ill in the hunger strike at Tiananmen Square. Li Tieying showed deep concern about the condition of these students and hoped that they would recover as soon as possible. He also asked the hospitals about the work necessary to save and to treat these students and expressed his concern to the medical workers involved in these efforts.

**Li Peng Meets Student Representatives 18 May**  
*OW1805120589 Beijing Television Service*  
*in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 89*

[Video report by reporters Meng Fanlu, Ma Chihou, Ma Weijun, Wang Jianhong, and Re Heman; from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a pan shot of the conference room at the Great Hall of the People, showing Yan Mingfu, Li Peng, Li Tieying, and a dozen or so students, some wearing headbands, seated in a circle, with several people standing or sitting on the floor]

Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council, at noon today met at the Great Hall of the People with representatives of the petitioning students on hunger strike in Tiananmen Square.

Premier Li Peng said [Begin Li Peng recording; camera cuts to medium shot of Li Peng in Mao tunic speaking] You want to talk about practical issues. I will talk about a practical issue first. I propose that the Red Cross Society of China and the Red Cross Society of Beijing municipality be in charge of safely escorting students on hunger strike to various hospitals. I hope to have the assistance and support of all other students in the square. This is my concrete proposal. At the same time, I call on our medical personnel at all levels, including those in Beijing municipality and those at the central units, to

make a big effort to rescue and nurse the students on hunger strike to ensure complete safety of their lives. The present top priority is to save lives no matter how much we have in common or how many differences we have. In this respect, the government is duty-bound and every student in the square should proceed to show concern for their own comrades and offer assistance. I made this demand because we want to send the students to the hospital now, not wait until they are at their last grasp. I have issued instructions to all major hospitals to do everything possible to vacate beds and necessary medical facilities to receive the students. In the past few days, our vast numbers of medical personnel have also gone through hardships. They have been nursing the students with the best of care, round the clock. This morning, Comrade Ziyang [Zhao Ziyang] and other comrades and I went to visit a number of the students. [Video cuts to medium shot of the conference room]

Comrades Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Yan Mingfu, and Chen Xitong took part in the meeting.

#### **Li Says Situation 'Very Serious'**

*HK1805121289 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1205 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (AFP)—Premier Li Peng met student leaders Thursday and told them that the situation in China had become very serious and affected the whole of the country.

But in the talks broadcast by radio the students rejected the prime minister's warnings and said there was no point in carrying on the dialogue.

"I can tell you that the situation is very serious not just in Beijing but throughout China," Mr Li said, citing disruption of rail services for hours by demonstrators in the important industrial city of Wuhan in central China.

He was talking as student-led demonstrators entered another day of massive protest in the heart of Beijing—a show of popular dissent that has disrupted the visit here this week by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Li warned students to be wary about unemployed people who might try and create trouble in their so far peaceful protests for democracy and calls for the retirement of senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

The premier was talking with senior student leaders, including Wang Dan of Beijing University and Wu'er Kaixi of Beijing Normal University. It was not clear if the broadcast was live.

The student leaders seemed unimpressed.

"What he is saying is hardly worth staying here for," one said, adding that colleagues on hunger strike in Tiananmen Square had asked them to return to the massive plaza in the heart of the city to ensure law and order.

#### **Li, Student Talks Collapse**

*HK1805105489 Hong Kong Domestic Service  
in English 1000 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Crisis talks between Chinese leaders and pro-democracy students have broken down and more than 1 million people are continuing to protest in the streets of Beijing and across the country. The premier, Li Peng, met student leaders for the first time in a bid to end the mass demonstrations which have overwhelmed the capital in the past few days but the talks broke down after less than an hour when Mr Li refused to meet demands that the dialogue be broadcast live on state television.

Earlier in the day Mr Li and the Communist Party leader Mr Zhao Ziyang made a surprise visit to student hunger strikers in hospital. However the move had little effect on the demonstration in nearby Tiananmen Square, which correspondents say is increasingly levelled at senior leader Deng Xiaoping. This report from Mark Brayne in Beijing:

[Begin recording] In desperation, state television here has repeatedly been showing pictures of party chief Zhao Ziyang and several of his fellow leaders on their visit in the early hours of the morning to hunger striking students being treated in hospital. The party-controlled media have dropped all pretence that these are minor disturbances. Reports are coming in from all over China of rallies in almost every provincial city. In Shanghai, where Mr Gorbachev arrived today, student representatives are said to have walked out of a meeting with local party leaders and they called for a dialogue in Beijing as soon as possible with the paramount party leader. That can only mean Deng Xiaoping but of him and of China's elderly leaders around him, who still hold the strings of power, there is no sign.

Mr Zhao and colleagues, including a haggard and uncomfortable-looking Li Peng, are quoted on their hospital visit as praising the students' patriotism and their enthusiasm for democracy and as reassuring them that there is no fundamental conflict of interests between the two sides. One student was shown telling the leaders that the ordinary people felt without hope for China and for the Communist Party. They hated corruption and were demanding that senior leaders start rooting it out by dealing first with their own children.

But with the leadership here still evidently divided on how to respond there is no indication that this morning's display of concern has done anything to defuse the most fundamental challenge in 40 years to China's communist leadership. [end recording]

President Gorbachev, whose ground-breaking visit to Beijing has been overshadowed by the rallies, flew into Shanghai to be met by further demonstrations. About 100,000 people gathered in the center of the city, forcing the Soviet leader to abandon plans to visit the area. Jeremy Harris reports from Shanghai:

[Begin recording] As the Soviet leader began his visit on the outskirts of Shanghai, tens of thousands of demonstrators were congregating in People's Square in the heart of the city. Most were students but journalists, teachers, and even bank staff were among the chanting crowds choking the streets of China's major industrial center. One of the banners read "Who can stem the tide of democracy." Another, in English, read "Hunger for honesty." A cordon of uniformed police attempted to restrict access to the square, where residents and teachers pressed their demands for reform in front of the local parliament. Thousands more gathered on the Bund, Shanghai's waterfront, where students are on hunger strike in support of colleagues in Beijing.

Unlike the Chinese capital, few of the protestors seemed much interested in Mr Gorbachev's visit. Shanghai has a reputation for political radicalism; the Communist Party was founded here and it was in Shanghai that the Cultural Revolution was launched. Against that background, unrest on this scale in China's biggest city is a significant addition to the crisis confronting the country's beleaguered leadership. [end recording]

And Mr Gorbachev has just left Shanghai and is now on his way back to Moscow.

Hong Kong students on hunger strike outside the headquarters of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY say they have received support from a senior agency official and some agency staff have hung a 20-ft banner outside the building in support of the students' movement. Thirteen students have been staging a hunger strike in support of their Chinese counterparts.

#### **Yan Mingfu Meets Student Strikers 16 May**

*OW1705160289 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 May 89*

[From the "Nightly News" program]

[Text] The hunger strike staged by some college students in Beijing entered the fourth day today. Thousands of students are still fasting in Tiananmen Square. It was learned that by 1700 [0800 GMT] today, 364 fasting students had fainted. At 1740 [0840 GMT], Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, visited the students at Tiananmen Square.

[Begin Yan Mingfu recording] [Video shows Yan Mingfu shouting through a hand-held megaphone, surrounded by students sitting on the ground] ....for your parents and our motherland. [applause] Your spirit has moved the whole nation. Through your heroic actions in the past few days you have demonstrated your determination. Fellow students, I don't have any other demands. I will not ask you to give up your goal. I only hope that you will cherish your life, cherish yourselves for the sake of the motherland and for promoting reform and democracy in the days to come. You have no right to ruin your own health. This is my only demand. I ask you students, if

you need medical attention, to go to hospitals in an orderly manner or go back to the campuses if you need to go back to the campuses. Then, we will submit your specific demands to our highest organ of power. They will organize the fairest [meeting], attended by you students, among other people, and will draw a fair conclusion. [end recording]

#### **TV Coverage of Yan's Visit**

*OW1705182489 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 May 89*

[Announcer-read video report by reporters Li Dongjiang (2621 2639 3068), Zou Keqin (6760 0344 0530), and Luo Jiaxi (7432 0857 3886)]

[Text] [Video opens with pan shots of Tiananmen Square with huge crowds of people and a superimposed caption reading: "Yan Mingfu Visits Students at Tiananmen Square—Students of Some Beijing Colleges Have Entered Their Fourth Day of Petition-Hunger Strike." This is followed by medium-range shots of students being carried from the square in an ambulance] Students from schools of higher learning in Beijing have entered their fourth day of a petition-hunger strike. Approximately 1,000 students are continuing their fasting in Tiananmen Square. According to reports, as of 1700 on 16 May, 346 students had fainted as a result of their fasting.

At 1740 on 16 May, Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, visited the students at the square. [video shows medium-range shots of Yan Mingfu, then zooming up to show him holding a loud speaker and speaking to the students] He said: Your spirit has already touched the entire nation. Your heroic activity over the past few days has proved your determination. I am not making a demand, nor am I asking you to abandon your goal. I only wish that you comrades and students would take good care of your health for the sake of the future of our motherland, for peaceful reform, and for the whole nation. You have no right to harm yourselves physically. This is my only wish. I ask those of you who need medical care to proceed to the hospital, and the rest to return to the campus in an orderly manner. We will relay your unequivocal demand to our highest authorities who then will hold a (?hearing), in which representatives of the students participate, and make an impartial judgment. [camera backs up slowly from the crowds with noise in the background]

#### **More Reportage on Demonstrations, Hunger Strikers**

##### **RENMIN RIBAO on 16 May Events**

*HK1805034789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
17 May 89 p 1*

[Report: "Beijing Students' Hunger Strike Enters 4th Day"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May—The hunger strike staged by university and college students in Beijing has entered the 4th day today, and several tens of thousands of people from various quarters gathered again at the Tiananmen Square to support the demands of the students on hunger strike.



In the morning, a number of university teachers entered the groups of the hunger strikers to express sympathy and solicitude for their students. Some old professors hugged their students who were lying on the ground and shed tears sadly.

Many working personnel in some organs, scientific research units, and journalist units spontaneously organized their demonstration groups to support the strikers. They rushed to the Tiananmen Square from all directions. The posters carried by the contingent of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences read: "Support students and rescue students," "accept the conditions to conduct a dialogue on an equal basis." Some working personnel from the publication units in the capital also participated in the demonstration to support the hunger strikers. They shouted: "We must not sit back and watch the students dying of hunger!"

Demonstration groups organized by some working personnel of All-China Federation of Trade Unions, China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Chinese Writers' Association, Ministry of Petroleum Industry, and so on entered the square successively. The contingent organized by some members of democratic parties such as China Democratic League, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Jiusan Society, and so on also went to the square to express their support for students.

Many university and college students who came to support their schoolmates on a hunger strike solicited contributions, and some painters drew their paintings at the square and sold them immediately to collect donations. There was an endless stream of persons coming to the square to supply students with drink and medicine.

A spokesman of the hunger strikers said at a news conference held on the spot: Students on hunger strike will never change their demand; the central authorities must explicitly affirm that the current student movement is a patriotic and democratic movement; the highest central leaders must promptly conduct an open dialogue with students on an equal basis.

Up to the time when this dispatch is sent, of the more than 3,000 hunger strikers, more than 600 of them have passed out. More than 10 hospitals have been providing these students with medical service.

At 1740, Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, came to the groups of the students on hunger strike at the square to entreat those students to return to the campuses. He stressed: Students are the future of the state, and they have no rights to physically harm themselves. He hoped that students would stop their hunger strike and return to the campuses as early as possible.

Today, responsible persons of some universities and colleges, some members of the CPPCC National Committee, and some responsible persons of democratic parties also entreated students to stop their hunger strike through various forms.

#### Medical Services Aid Hunger Strikers

HK1805024089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
17 May 89 p 2

[Dispatch by Reporter Lai Renqiong (6351 0117 8825): "Number of Students Suffering Faints in Hunger Strike Increases Sharply; Beijing Medical Units Give Emergency Treatment With All-Out Efforts"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May—It was learned from the Beijing Municipal First Aid Center, up to 1800 this afternoon, 617 hunger striking students had been sent the first aid center and 19 hospitals in Beijing, including Xiehe, Tongren, and Youyi Hospitals. Those who needed to be hospitalized for further treatment and observation numbered 247 people.

According to the responsible person of the first aid center, after some college students began their hunger strike on 13 May, they sent ambulances and medical workers to the square to look after the students. In the past few days, the temperature in Beijing differed greatly from day to night. The hunger striking students only drank fresh water and remained highly emotional. Their physical strength declined greatly. Some striking students began to fall into a coma in the early morning of 15 May at 0300. The 40 medical workers in the first aid center worked day and night to give medical treatment to the students in the square. Many doctors and nurses, with tears in their eyes, patiently persuaded the students to drink glucose and salted water so as to prevent their brains and other internal organs from being damaged.

Among students who were being rescued through infusion, the conditions of six people were rather serious. Their blood pressure was too low and they continued to be unconscious, but their lives were not in a critical condition. The responsible of the first aid center said: With time passing, more hunger striking students will fall into a coma and their conditions will become more serious. In order to make all efforts to rescue the students, at 1500 this afternoon, leaders of the 40 major hospitals in Beijing gathered in the municipal first aid center to study the rescue measures.

This afternoon, this reporter witnessed in Tiananmen Square, that apart from the first aid center, voluntary doctors and nurses from more than 10 hospital, including Xiehe Hospital, were serving the students. These medical workers said: "The students cooperated very well with us and the ambulances could move smoothly into the square and along the roads."

By 1700 this afternoon, the municipal first aid center had sent 5,000 bottles of glucose salted water to Tiananmen Square. However, the center's responsible person said that if the students continue their hunger strike, many of them may suffer serious sickness, such as arrhythmia and brain damage, and this will seriously impair their health. More worrying is that 11 students refused to drink water. They firmly refused to drink any water and all the medical workers cried after failing to persuade them to drink. The medical workers sincerely hope that those students who refused to drink water will accept their advice and accept medical treatment. At the same time, they hope the relevant party and government leaders will hold sincere dialogue with the students.

### Students Threaten To Commit Suicide

OW1805115689 Beijing in English to North America 0300 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "Current Events" program]

[Text] In a serious development, four hunger strikers in Tiananmen Square are threatening to commit suicide. The four students say that the government is not responding sincerely to calls for genuine dialogue with the protesters. Hua Leping reports:

One of the four students says he is prepared to sacrifice his life for the cause of liberty. A student leader says that the four issued a threat to burn themselves to death because they are angry at the Government's slow response to demand for dialogue. The student leader says he doesn't want the four to take their own lives. [indistinct recording of an unidentified student's voice speaking in Mandarin]

He is ordering the student masses at the scene of the hunger strike to maintain close watch on the four who have [words indistinct]. By 1500 Tuesday, Beijing time, more than 300 hunger strikers had collapsed and been taken to hospital by ambulances on standby in the square. One student leader said he is dissuading more of the students from joining the hunger strike, because it doesn't want any more people to suffer.

When the hunger strike began on Saturday, it involved about 1,000 students. More students have since joined the protest, and a student leader said the number of hunger strikers reached the peak of 2,000 on Monday night.

Meanwhile, another group of 12 hunger strikers are refusing to take even water. The 12, who began their protest at about 0930 Tuesday Beijing time, are lying together on a road near the northern entrance to the Great Hall of the People. One student organizer said: The 12 will not abandon their protest until the Government meets the demand for dialogue.

As the temperature in Beijing neared Tuesday's forecast maximum of 28 degrees Celsius, classmates regularly sprinkled water over the 12 in attempt to prevent them dehydrating. The students are surrounded by thousands of people who are chanting slogans of support. [indistinct recording of the chanting of slogans]

Doctors from several hospitals, who have volunteered their services, are monitoring the condition of the 12, and 2 ambulances are on standby.

To show their support for the hunger strikers, thousands of students and hundreds of academic staff have continued to march through Beijing to Tiananmen Square. [recording of shouting of slogans] These marchers are angry about the government's slow response to the hunger strike. One teacher says: It's time for the government to take positive action to end the protest. [Recording of the teacher in Mandarin saying "... because it was reportedly ordered by Deng Xiaoping. It cannot be revoked because it came from Deng Xiaoping. Some students have already fainted, but he is still turning a deaf ear. Isn't Deng Xiaoping ...] This teacher says he is angry at the failure of government leaders to display enough concern for the suffering being endured by the hunger strikers.

The Beijing Municipal Government says it is very much concerned about the health condition of hunger strikers. It said at least 10 ambulances and about 50 doctors are on standby at the scene, day and night. And around 8,400 bottles of glucose and salt water have been sent to the square. The central authorities expressed their concern through loudspeakers at Tiananmen Square. The message says the government is trying to work out measures to solve the problems posed by the students. The government hopes that the students will set the interests of the entire nation above anything and go back to school.

### 'On the Spot' Report From Tiananmen

OW1705162689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 17 May 89

[Unidentified Radio Beijing reporter's On the Spot Report on Students' Hunger Strike in Tiananmen Square; from "National Hookup" program—recorded]

[Text] Listeners: I am reporting to you live from the northern side of the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square.

Today is the fifth day since students of universities and colleges in Beijing began their hunger strike. Here I can see that there are still more than 1,000 hunger strikers.

This afternoon, Beijing's mercury has soared to 30 degrees Celsius. On the site where the hunger strike is taking place, I can see tents have been erected for the hunger strikers by medical teams made up of students

and medical workers. A provisional emergency treatment center has been set up at the entrance of the Museum of Chinese Revolution located at the eastern side of Tiananmen Square. Here are student treatment teams made up of medical personnel of the Beijing Emergency Center, the Beijing Red Cross Society, and some hospitals in Beijing, and students of medical universities and colleges in Beijing. According to personnel of relevant departments here, since this is the fifth day of the hunger strike, and the temperature is quite high, the number of fainting students has increased noticeably since afternoon. During my hour-long stay in Tiananmen Square, the sound of ambulance sirens has never stopped. An official of the Beijing Emergency Center told me that the fainted students have been sent to the Tongren, Xiehe, Beijing, Youyi, Xingwu, and Beijing University hospitals for treatment; these hospitals have selected medical personnel and vacated hospital beds for the students and have been providing them free medical care. At the treatment station, the Beijing Emergency Center has been making close contacts with all hospitals with walkie talkies. It is reported that, after having had intravenous glucose or saline solution drips, most of the hospitalized students have revived; but some are still hospitalized.

I have talked to a number of doctors at Tiananmen Square. They are extremely worried about the situation of the hunger strikers.

[Reporter] Would you introduce yourselves, please?

[Unidentified speaker] I am a doctor of Hospital No 1 affiliated with the Beijing Medical University.

[Reporter] Can you comment on how a hunger strike can affect physical health?

[Doctor] Prolonged hunger will cause [words indistinct]. Dehydration and loss of electrolytes will trigger disorder of [words indistinct]. If the situation continues, it will cause tics, coma, and other serious conditions. If a person has these symptoms, he or she must be given emergency treatment immediately. No one single student in our station is allowed to be in a state of coma. If one refuses to eat, but still drinks, he still can live many days. But he must drink some water. According to our count last night at the northern end of the Great Hall of the People, 12 students of the Central Theatrical College refused to eat and drink; but we tried hard to persuade them to drink some water. Dehydration must never be allowed to happen. This morning, some of these students were brought to hospitals. I don't think that they can go on any longer, especially when the weather is hot.

[Reporter, talking to another person] What is your name?

[Male speaker] My name is Zhang Sulian, a student from the Beijing Medical University. I have been working here since Sunday evening at the eastern side of the Great Hall of the People. Shortly after 0800 yesterday, we

heard from the broadcast that 12 students had symptoms of dehydration. We and personnel of the emergency center rushed here with our medical kits. We immediately formed an emergency treatment team. Because of heart failure, low blood pressure, and various other symptoms, seven students were brought away by the emergency treatment center. Five were left behind. They were very resolute. Because of no food and water for a prolonged period of time, they were about to collapse physically; but their spirits were still high. Various other symptoms showed that they had developed kidney trouble and their kidney functions had exhausted. Should this be allowed to go on, they would have heart functions failure and die. Thus, the situation is very serious. I hope the Central Broadcasting Station will call the attention of the government. This is because these students are very adamant and if the government refuses to talk to them they will refuse to drink water.

### Hunger Strike Continues 17 May

OW1805023989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1811 GMT 17 May 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)— As many as a million people of all walks of life in Beijing have joined the demonstration at Tiananmen Square today to support those students from Beijing's institutes of higher learning who have been staging a hunger strike.

Today is the fifth day of the students' hunger strike. Beijing's temperature has soared to 30 degrees centigrade. As of 1900 [1000 GMT], of the more than 3,000 students on hunger strike, as many as 1,700 had been rushed to hospital to receive emergency treatment.

In the early hours of 17 May, after Comrade Zhao Ziyang made a written statement on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, the students' hunger strike continued.

Outside the North Gate of the Great Hall of the People, about a dozen fasting students have stopped drinking water since yesterday morning and are refusing medical treatment. Some students used white cloth to rig up a shelter for them. Medical personnel, with tears in their eyes, guarded them near by.

This morning a continuous stream of people thronged toward Tiananmen Square from East and West Changan Streets and the streets of the three front gates. Among the throng were government cadres, workers, journalists, experts, scholars and professors of institutes of higher learning and scientific research units, democratic party members, and religious figures.

The main slogans on the banners carried by the demonstrators read: "Support students' petitionary activities," "Uphold reform, oppose retrogression," "Down with official profiteering; eliminate corruption," "Political



reform and democracy are China's only way out." "We want democracy; we want a legal system." "Hold dialogue on an equal basis; broadcast dialogue live." "Press reform is necessary." "Support the CPC's correct leadership." "Long live the clean CPC." This reporter saw the masses thronging on both sides of the 10-li Changan Street and the streets of the three front gates. Some Beijing residents and units took the initiative to set up many drinking water supply stations, while numerous people were distributing cold drinks and food to those demonstrating.

Over the past few days, in order to give emergency treatment to fasting students who have fallen unconscious, the Beijing Municipal Public Health Bureau has established a "Rescue Command Center," whose more than 600 workers have devoted themselves to rescue work. In some hospitals, medical personnel have been working for dozens of hours straight. Some hospitals in Beijing have set up temporary emergency treatment stations at Tiananmen, and medical personnel are busy delivering water and medicine to the fasting students.

Although people continue to pour into the square, the few thoroughfares for the rescue of students have remained unblocked, thanks to students who have maintained order at the scene.

As of the filing time of this dispatch, the students' hunger strike is continuing.

#### Description of Hunger Strike

OW1805070189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1819 GMT 17 May 89

["Feature Report" by XINHUA reporter Zheng Zhi: "Mother, You Are Crying..."; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)—Before dawn, Zhao Ziyang's written message to the students on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Bureau was heard over a loudspeaker in Tiananmen Square. "Your patriotic spirit in calling for democracy and law, opposing corruption, and promoting reform are commendable. The party Central Committee and the State Council affirm your spirit. At the same time, we also hope that you will exercise calm, reason, restraint, and order; take the interests of the whole country into account; and safeguard stability and unity...."

"The party Central Committee appeals to you to take care of your health, end the hunger strike, and rapidly recover from starvation ...."

"Once again I appeal to you to end the hunger strike."

Since early morning, an endless stream of people have been converging on Tiananmen Square.

Beneath the Monument of the People's Heroes and under a blazing sun, a banner inscribed with the big characters "Mama, I am hungry, but I cannot eat" is hung.

Over 3,000 college students are on a hunger strike. Students are fainting one after another. To rescue the hunger strikers from passing out, the party and government have taken prompt actions.

The Beijing Municipal Public Health Bureau has set up a "rescue coordination center." All of the municipal first aid center's over 600 staffers and workers have joined the rescue work. Many medical personnel have worked dozens of hours without rest. Some hospitals in Beijing have set up temporary first aid stations at the scene. Their medical personnel are shuttling among the hunger strikers delivering medicine or drinking water. On day five, the ambulances have transported nearly 2,000 fainted students to the hospitals. The students are worried. Their teachers are worried. So are their mothers and the people. Such scenes have touched the hearts of party and government leaders.

In the past several days, Li Tieying and Yan Mingfu have repeatedly held dialogues with some of the students from Beijing's institutions of higher learning and visited Tiananmen Square several times trying to persuade the students to end the hunger strike and return to the campuses. Late at night on 15 May, the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a radio talk to the students gathering at Tiananmen Square expressing their concern for the hunger strikers and earnestly urging them to return to the campuses. Their efforts were not only for the sake of the students alone but, more importantly, for the fate of the nation and the future of the motherland.

Gathered here arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder are experts and professors from colleges, universities, and scientific research units; workers from the industrial and mining enterprises; reporters and editors from the journalism units; and cadres from state organs. Tens of thousands of residents are lining the streets to deliver food and water. Posted on many tall buildings are the slogans "Our hearts and yours are linked together!" "We do not want to see our beloved and esteemed college students lose their lives!" "We do not wish to see the process of reform reversed!" Inscribed on a 50-meter long horizontal banner hoisted by the teachers of the Central Art College are these words: "All the voices we heard at our front gate over the past few days have reflected public feelings. Who says the students' views are of no importance? Their calls are echoing across the land. Only democracy can make the legal system work. We must sweep away corruption and establish new government styles. When the state is ministered and people treated with honesty and sincerity, there will be great order across the land."

Side by side, over a dozen students are lying on their backs outside the north gate of the Great Hall of the People. They have not eaten for the past 5 days and have not drunk water for over 30 hours. Eight of them have already been hospitalized. Looking at their thin and pallid faces, the students and medical personnel who have been keeping watch over them cannot hold back their tears. Supported by his students and walking with shaky steps, veteran Professor Ji Xianlin stumbled along among the striking students toward where this particular group of students are lying on their backs. Hugging one of them, his face was immediately bathed in tears....

Strung on the side of a large sedan driven slowly through the crowd was a horizontal scroll inscribed with the eye-catching characters "The students love the country. I love the students." It bore the signature of Old Man Binxin.

Mathematicians Chen Jingrun and Wang Yuan have also come here. They cried out: "Who doesn't have parents? Who doesn't have children?" "The students' burden is too heavy. Let us share a part of their burden."

Ten Beijing University professors have issued an emergency petition imploring the party Central Committee to recognize the student strike as a patriotic democratic movement and immediately hold face-to-face dialogues with the students. They also urge the students to take care of their own health and end the hunger strike. Putting the situation under control as soon as possible, ending the confrontation at the earliest possible time, and solving the problem by democratic and legal means are wishes shared by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the whole country.

#### **Demands for Deng To Step Down**

HK1805034989 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
18 May 89 p 2

["Special Dispatch" by staff reporter: "Some Slogans Demand That Deng Xiaoping Step Down"]

[Text] Beijing—Although Zhao Ziyang issued a written speech early yesterday morning, the students are still discontented because Zhao has not accepted the students' demands or annulled the 26 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial. The students and citizens are of the opinion that the authorities' delay in solving the students' demands has been due to Deng Xiaoping's "holding the helm." Such being the case, some slogans appeared among the demonstrators yesterday that urged Deng Xiaoping to step down.

Slogans concerning Deng Xiaoping included: "Xiaoping, Xiaoping, you are now at the advanced age of 85; you are physically well, but your brain is not responsive; step down quickly and go play bridge." Other slogans read: "Black or white, you are all old cats."

From the top of the office building of BEIJING RIBAO and BEIJING WANBAO hung a huge banner that read: "Xiaoping, the people want you to admit mistakes." In the compound of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences there was a slogan that read: "Old man politics must end."

Yesterday some intellectuals, including Yan Jiaqi, Bao Zunxin, and Li Nanyou, issued a "17 May statement" pointing out that although the Qing Dynasty was overthrown 76 years ago, there is still a titleless emperor in China, an old, muddleheaded dictator.

The statement said: The Chinese people cannot wait for the dictator to admit mistakes. The students have declared through their actions that their demonstration is not a riot but a great democratic movement aimed at finally burying the dictatorial rule and autocratic monarchy.

In addition, some demonstrators also carried slogans that read: "General Secretary: Have you asked the helmsman for advice?" "We cannot wait until the autumn harvest." "The students are on hunger strike and the people's hearts are bleeding." "Agree to a dialogue as quickly as possible to prevent a clash." "Delaying a dialogue is meting out a cruel treatment to the students." "The students are dying, what are you waiting for?"

#### **Deng Called 'Old and Muddleheaded'**

HK1805033989 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese  
18 May 89 p 8

["Special" dispatch: "Yan Jiaqi, Others Make a Declaration Denouncing the CPC as Having Lost Its Human Nature and Describing Deng Xiaoping as an 'Old and Useless Dictator'"]

[Text] Well-known Chinese intellectuals Yan Jiaqi, Bao Zunxin, Li Nanyou, and many others issued a "17 May" declaration yesterday lashing out at the communist Chinese regime's indifference to the students' hunger strike. The full text of the declaration is as follows:

Starting from 1400 on 16 May [as published], more than 3,000 students have been on a 100-hour hunger strike in Tiananmen Square. Up to now, more than 700 students have fainted. This is an unprecedentedly moving and strategic event in our motherland's history. Students demand a negation of the 16 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial and demand an on-the-spot direct broadcast and a dialogue with the government. The sons and daughters of our motherland have collapsed one after another, while there has been no response to the students' just demands. This is the very reason for the continued hunger strike. Now, our motherland's problem has been made clear to the people of all China and the people of the whole world. It is that with unlimited power held by a dictator, the government has lost the

sense of its own responsibility and its human side. Such an irresponsible and inhuman government is not the government of a republic. It is a government under the control of a dictator.

It has been 76 years since the demise of the Qing government. But China still has an emperor without a crown on his head. He is an old and muddleheaded dictator. Yesterday afternoon, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang openly declared that decisions on all China's major issues must be made by this old and useless dictator. Without this dictator saying something, the 26 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial cannot be negated. After a nearly 100-hour hunger strike by the students, there is no other way out. The Chinese people can no longer wait for the dictator to admit his mistake. Now, we can rely only on the students themselves and rely on the people themselves. Today, we declare to all China and all the world: Now the students' 100-hour hunger strike has been crowned with a great victory. The students have declared with their own actions that this student unrest is not a riot. It is instead a great patriotic democratic movement that will at last bury dictatorship and the imperial system.

Let us cheer at the tops of our voices the great victory of the hunger strike! Long live the spirit of non-violent protest!

Down with personal dictatorship! No good end for dictators!

Down with the 26 April editorial!

There must be an end to gerontocracy!

Dictators must quit!

Long live college students! Long live the people! Long live democracy! Long live freedom!

#### Report on 'Parade' of Slogans

HK1805072189 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
18 May 89 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Slogans in the Parade Set People Thinking"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May [TA KUNG PAO]—In today's [17 May] parade, comprising waves of people like a large, flowing river, what attracted people's attention and was discussed most by people were some slogans offering suggestions to the supreme leaders of China. These remarks both expressed their feelings and were humorous and evoked people's discussion.

Most of these remarks were aimed at Deng Xiaoping. For example: "Xiaoping, people tell you where the stones are." This remark was directed at "crossing a river by feeling for stones."

A horizontal scroll read: "Xiaoping has been muddle-headed, and to whom shall we complain of our injustice," and also "We support your becoming a bridge player."

Slogans also read: "Xiaoping, are you very popular?" and "Grandpa Deng, we are hungry."

A slogan altered two verses by a Hungarian poet: "Although old Yang is very valuable, the value of old Deng is even higher...."

Also seen were "Sino-Soviet match 85:58," and "Can one have a high intelligence quotient at 85?" These all brought up the issue of being 85 years old; "Can one who is 85 still eat rice?"

A horizontal scroll by GUANGMING RIBAO addressed the upper level of the government: "Li Peng, Xiaoping, Ziyang come out to have a chat, dialogue."

In addition, people also noticed the slogans "We want an honest government, not behind-the-screen control;" "The old are dim-sighted, while the young are incompetent," "Since you have given up the throne and retired due to old age, return to your hometown. When one is not in office, one should not exercise power," and other remarks.

#### 'Over One Million' Show Support

OW1705160589 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1527 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Over one million Beijing people turned to the streets today to show their support to the students on a hunger strike at Tiananmen Square in the center of this capital city.

Among the demonstrators were students, teachers, government functionaries, personages of non-Communist political parties, journalists, workers and shop assistants, and people from other sectors of society.

Some college students from Shanghai, Hebei, Shandong, Xinjiang, Henan, Shanxi, Tianjin and other places also joined in the demonstration.

At around 08:00 Beijing summer time, paraders began flooding into the square from all directions. In the afternoon, the square and some major streets were filled with people.

The hunger strike began on May 13 with 3,000 students now joining in. By 20:00 today nearly 2,000 sick strikers were given emergency medical treatment.

More and more noted figures and organizations today appealed for top leaders of the party and government to affirm the students' patriotic feelings and begin discussions with the students as soon as possible, and they also appealed for the students to stop their hunger strike.



Among them were leaders of some non-communist political parties, presidents of eight universities, ten well-known professors from the Beijing University, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation.

According to news reports from other parts of the country, students in Shanghai and over 20 provincial capital cities also turned to the streets today to show their support to Beijing students.

#### More on 17 May Demonstrations

HK1705152389 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1331 GMT 17 MAY 89

[Report by Qin Lang (4440 6745): "Millions March in Beijing in Support of Students on Hunger Strike"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, 17 May 1989, will enter Chinese historical records. As the hunger strike staged by students entered its 5th day, millions of workers, peasants, clerks from government organs, personnel from cultural and publishing circles and from the press took to the streets to show they supported and cared for the students.

The extensive areas of Changan Street and Tiananmen Square were flooded with humans and an ocean of flags. The chanting of slogans and songs echoed here and there. Beginning at 0800 this morning, columns of people from various circles in society marched from every direction toward Tiananmen Square to show their support of the students on hunger strike. Some estimated that the crowd, comprised of people from various circles, which came to support the students might number as much as 2 million.

Personnel from education, culture, and publication and press circles, as they did a few days ago, took to the streets once more. Students and teachers from dozens of institutions of higher learning like Beijing University, Qinhua University, and the People's University, and reporters and editors from dozens of news media like XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, and the Central Television Station, appeared with their banners held aloft. People in the columns under the XINHUA flag numbered over 1,000. Among the ocean-like crowds one banner proclaiming QIUSHI, the CPC Central Committee's theoretical journal, could be seen. The banner produced by reporters of BEIJING WANBAO read "Those that were made scapegoats are coming." Earlier, a report carried by BEIJING WANBAO had incurred complaints from students.

Particularly noticeable were the massive marching columns of workers who made their first appearance on the streets. They came from scores of enterprises such as the Capital Steel Corporation, the main factory of Beijing Internal Combustion Engines, Beijing Lifting Machinery

Factory and the state-run No 798 Factory. The demonstrating workers were holding banners and placards carrying slogans stating: "Students and workers are bound by a common cause" and "Workers are grieved seeing students on hunger strike." They were warmly cheered by spectators everywhere they passed. Dozens of taxis lined up on the streets and drove round the square blowing their horns in support of the demonstrators. Some workers even brought foods and drinks to the students on tricycles and in cars.

Staff members of over 10 organs under the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, including the Organization Department and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and the State Archives Bureau, took to the street defying the advice of the departments concerned who warned them not to get involved in the demonstration.

Out of deep sympathy with the students on hunger strike some monks in yellow robes and some Christians holding crucifixes appeared on the square.

Money boxes collecting donations in support of the hunger strikers were seen everywhere around the square. Many people came to donate money and goods. Doctors and nurses from a few hospitals formed first-aid teams on their own initiative and brought medicines along with them, like glucose and physiological saline. A tricycle driver was seen holding a banner reading: "I will give a free lift to any students or teachers on strike and to reporters who dare speak the truth."

Although the square was a sea of people from dawn till dusk the student pickets managed to maintain such good traffic flow that ambulances could pass through the square without difficulty to take students to hospital who had fainted from fasting. The traffic picket line set up by students stretched from Xidan in the west to Dongdan in the east. It was along this "life line" that one ambulance or taxi passed every 1 or 2 minutes, carrying students who had to the hospital.

#### More Workers Join Demonstration

OW1705135689 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to a station reporter's report, people from all circles in the capital today continued to show their support for the students' hunger strike. Along the thoroughfares of the East and West Changan Streets and Erhuan Road, groups of people could be seen everywhere

holding all kinds of banners and displaying slogans in support of the students. There were millions [shu yi bai wan ji] of people. Tiananmen Square was the destination of their march.

Among the people who showed support for the students today, there was a marked increase in the number of workers and middle school students. Working personnel of the offices of the ministries and commissions under the State Council also took to the streets. Guided by the banner that read "China's Democratic Parties and Groups," some members of the eight democratic parties and groups as well as working personnel of their subordinate offices filed into Tiananmen Square in an orderly way. The slogans of those showing solidarity with the students were: "Eliminate Bureaucratic Racketeers," "Eliminate Corruption," "Journalism Should Speak the Truth," "Abolish Life Tenure System," "Showing Solidarity With Students Is Patriotism, Not Crime," and so on. Temperature in Beijing today reached 30 degrees centigrade. Traffic was already jammed at the major thoroughfares.

Many students have expressed a very cool and sensible attitude toward the large-scale activities in solidarity with them. They urged the people who showed support for them to safeguard the normal social order and avoid chaos that all the good people do not wish to see occur.

In front of Xinhuaamen, this reporter saw some 1,000 students of the People's University, the Beijing University of Science and Technology, and other institutions of higher learning form a picket line of their own accord. They flaunted a banner that said: "Be cool and sensible, exercise restraint and keep good order," and helped guide away onlookers.

This reporter has also interviewed some students at the square and some schools. All of them hoped that the students would file their petitions and the people of all circles would conduct their support activities in a sensible and orderly manner.

At Tiananmen Square, the students who have entered the fifth day of their fasting were still hanging on. As of 1600 [0700 GMT], some 1,000 people have fainted. Their condition is very worrisome. The Beijing Municipal Emergency Center and the big hospitals in Beijing have sent many ambulances. Sirens could be heard on the streets now and then. Medical personnel have worked hard to rescue the fainted students.

It is said that the Chinese Red Cross Association and the Beijing Red Cross Association will take over the coordination of the first-aid activities at the square.

This morning, the State Council instructed the Public Health Ministry to notify all pharmaceutical and health departments to do their best to protect the health of the students regardless of the costs.

### Party Cadres Take Part in Rally

HK1805035089 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
18 May 89 p 1

["Newsletter" by staff reporter Kung Shunag-yin (7255 7175 0603): "Party and Government Cadres of the Foreign Ministry and the Central Propaganda Department Also Take Part in the Parade"]

### [Text] Donated One Month's Salary

Party and government cadres, who have always been docile, took part in the million-people parade today in support of the students on hunger strike. There are tens of thousands of cadres at various ages from departments directly under the State Council and the CPC Central Committee among the overwhelming contingents of paraders. They represent their own units: the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Education Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Propaganda Department, Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, Central Party School, QIUSHI magazine, and so on.

Some of these people also delivered speeches through the student broadcast station in the square, encouraging the students to carry on their strike. One government cadre said that he had donated one month of his wife's salary to the students on hunger strike yesterday afternoon. Last night, he had a telephone conversation with his wife who is working abroad. His wife expressed support and gratitude toward his action. This middle-aged cadre's speech won warm applause from students and residents in the square.

Taiwan compatriot Huang Shunxing, deputy to the National People's Congress, also took part in the parade today. A red strip with the characters "Deputy to the National People's Congress" was hung on his body. He made a speech through the student broadcast station to show his support to the students' hunger strike. He said, I am standing on your side. The people's representative should stand on the side of the people and the masses.

Many cadres were shouting slogans while marching along: "Fear no dismissal; fear no punishment." They also waved flags on which the names of their own units were written. Cadres working in units like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Propaganda Department and Central Party School, who had always been put under strict control, were full of confidence during the parade and from time to time uttered sentences that surprised everybody.

### Fear No Dismissal, Fear No Punishment

In the hunger-strike area, this reporter interviewed Li Tiehua, cadre of the Beijing City Tourism Bureau and member of the China Democratic League, who had just made a speech through the broadcast station showing his support and concern for the students.

He said: My heart bled when I saw several hundreds of students faint. Thirteen years ago, I made a speech here asking Deng Xiaoping to come out and take up the leadership in the building up of China. China has been making progress for more than 10 years, and the achievements of the 10-year reform are remarkable. However, there are many errors in the anti-corruption problem and economic policies. The Communist Party should not be afraid of the people raising opinions. We, the China Democratic League, resolutely support the leadership of the Communist Party, but the Communist Party should strengthen itself. That the students risk their lives in raising the demands is totally understandable and acceptable. I support them, and hope that the government can have dialogue with the students as soon as possible, otherwise, a tragedy may appear, and some people will have to stand condemned through the ages.

#### Reporters Join Demonstration

HK1805015089 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1759 GMT 17 May 89

["ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Reporters Held a Demonstration"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE editors, reporters, and other staff members, totaling over a hundred, today broke their silence and, regardless of advice from the press agency chief, took to the streets to join the 1-million-strong large-scale demonstration in Beijing.

This was the first open action by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE since the student movement broke out recently. They carried placards that read "ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE wants to be the voice of China" and "We do not want to assume bureaucratic airs or to speak in a bureaucratic tone; a civilian press agency speaks for the people." On their march they shouted some slogans including "long live freedom of the press" and "support SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO."

The most conspicuous thing was a jeep carrying a board on which facsimile photos of student demonstrations the press agency had sent abroad earlier, were posted. Pedestrians surrounded the jeep and gave the thumbs-up sign to praise their action.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE is not very familiar to most people in the country, therefore they shouted: "We are not the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Reporters' consciences are not dead."

After a parade in the square from Changan boulevard, they returned to their press agency. A disabled person from the press agency took the lead in a wheelchair. This inspired people very much.

Reports said that staff members from the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the Central People's Radio, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, QIAO ZAZHI [BRIDGE MAGAZINE], and GUOJI SHANGBAO also joined the demonstration.

#### TV Station Workers Support Students

OW1705154989 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with long and pan shots of crowds of people sitting in tents or under umbrellas, walking or lying around at Tiananmen Square, which resembles a marketplace. The superimposed caption reads: "A million people in the capital show support for the students on hunger strike"]

Today the hunger strike staged by some students of colleges and universities in the capital entered its fifth day. As of this evening, more than 3,000 were on hunger strike. They have become very weak. As of 2000 [1000 GMT], more than 2,000 people had received first-aid treatment.

The hunger strike by students of the institutions of higher learning in the capital has aroused great concern among the people of all circles in the capital as well as the people throughout the country. In the past few days, many people have taken to the streets to show support for the students. One million people took to the streets today, bringing the support activities to a climax.

In addition to students and teachers of the institutions of higher learning in the capital, participants in today's parades also included cadres of the central and state organs; personages of democratic parties and groups; editors, reporters, and workers of the major press units; industrialists, businessmen, and children.

Starting at 0800, the masses began to swarm to Tiananmen Square, the center of the municipality, from all corners. The parade reached its climax at 1400. The East and West Changan Streets, Tiananmen Square, and some thoroughfares were jammed with people.

In the past 2 days, hundreds of editors, reporters, technicians, and workers of this station have also taken to the streets to show their support for the students. In addition, staff and workers of this station joining the parade also displayed the slogans: "Journalism Should Tell the Truth" and "Reports on Students' Movement Should be Objective." [Video shows students displaying a signboard which reads: "No food for 95 hours, no water for 27 hours." Six medics are seen rushing a patient away on a stretcher, and an ambulance is seen moving its way through the crowd. Among the banners displayed are those from the Ministry of Radio and Television, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jilin University, and CCTV.]



### More Reports on 17 May Protests

OW1705140789 Beijing Television Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 89

[By reporters Zhang Changjiang, Zhang Chuanchang, Guo Changsheng, and Wang Jianhong; from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The activities of people from all walks of life in the capital supporting the hunger-striking students in Tiananmen Square reached a high tide today. Since morning, groups of banner-waving, slogan-shouting people poured into Tiananmen Square from all sides. Participating in today's activities in support of the students were faculty and students of universities and colleges, cultural, science and technology, journalism, medical, and business circles, as well as citizens of Beijing. The people who were there to support the students voluntarily donated money or materials to express their feelings. Fully affirming the patriotic enthusiasm of the students, some notables urged the students to return to campuses and recover their health as early as possible.

The maximum temperature in Beijing reached 30 degrees centigrade today. Many hunger-striking students in Tiananmen Square fainted one after another. [Video shows long shot of crowds in Tiananmen Square, followed by shots of marching people holding streamers identifying their units and bearing slogans. Some of the banners read "The Ministry of Radio and Television Ministry supports hunger-striking students" "The Ministry of Culture," "Some personnel of the Foreign Ministry," "The Party School of the CPC Central Committee," "Hong Kong and Macao students in Beijing," "You must not die today," and "Oppose the indifference of the government." Two young men are shown holding a board which reads "Having gone without food for 95 Hours, without water for 27 hours."]

### Further on 17 May Events

HK1805023189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 18 May 89 p 8

[By Terry Cheng and Priscilla Leung in Beijing]

[Text] More than a million Beijing people yesterday poured into the streets to join an around-the-town pro-democracy demonstration.

It was the biggest challenge to the one-party state in the 40 years since the founding of the People's Republic.

Streams of banners, red flags and placards inscribed with slogans were swimming here and there along main avenues of the capital. No policemen nor soldiers visibly obstructed the processions.

The demonstration began at 2.30 pm. People marched from Tiananmen Square, where 2,000 students were on their fifth day of a hunger strike in support of demands for "sincere dialogue" with the top leadership, and then walked to the Changan Avenue.

The students originally planned to walk to the downtown area but decided to change their route after a meeting in the morning at which a motion to avoid obstructing traffic was passed.

Students were hailed and joined by well over a million people, including state cadres, journalists, intellectuals, members of democratic parties, workers, university and high school teachers, and even high school and primary school pupils.

The non-student demonstrators included many from a range of government and party organisations, such as the Organisation Department of the Central Committee of the party, China Central Television, the Production Research Institute of the Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army, the Foreign Ministry and the United Front Work Department.

Workers from the Capital Steel and Iron Factory and several other major factories carried banners saying "Workers and students are of the same root, we feel sorry for the hunger strikers."

Journalists from the BEIJING DAILY who were criticised by students because of their earlier biased reports joined the demonstration hold a banner reading "The scapegoats are coming."

A team of workers shouting "No fear of being sacked" and holding up a banner saying "Victory to the hunger strike and the conscience of the people", marched amid the sound of ambulance sirens carrying collapsed students.

Workers and intellectuals interviewed by the HONGKONG STANDARD all said that no pressure had been put on them by their work units on whether to join the march.

People marched without any set destination. They just wanted to take to the streets to express their backing for the students and show their desire for more democracy. It was a near-carnival atmosphere of peaceful protest.

The incessant din of vast waves of demonstrators calling for political reform, quicker dialogue between the students and government—and some for the retirement of senior leader Deng Xiaoping and resignation of Premier Li Peng—paralysed central Beijing and forced multiple changes to the official schedule of events planned for visiting Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Many banners called for Mr Deng Xiaoping, the country's top leader, to resign.

"Old man politics must be finished," one banner said.

Some other demonstrators carried a huge portrait of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, implying that the current premier, Mr Li, was not as capable.

At the south entrance to the square, demonstrators delivered a mock coffin of a corrupt official and performed a noisy mock funeral, beating drums and running round the coffin with flags.

A short distance away, police sprawled on the pavement, playing cards and drinking soda, having long given up any hope of controlling the huge crowds.

It seemed a long way from when the police tried to keep the students out of Tiananmen Square.

#### **Buses Shelter Students Thundershower**

OW1805024189 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] According to a Central Broadcast Station report, the demonstration by students from some institutions of higher learning in Beijing is entering its sixth day today. At 0515 today [2015 GMT 17 May], the broadcast station [guang bao zhan] of the hunger strikers broadcast this message: In view of a weather forecast by the Beijing Meteorological Station that there will be thundershowers today, and to ensure the smooth continuation of the hunger strike, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, and to protect the students' health, the headquarters of the hunger strikers has accepted the Beijing Public Health and Epidemic Prevention Station's advice and agrees to let the Chinese Red Cross Association and other units send 80 large buses to Tiananmen Square to serve as shelters from the thundershowers for the hunger strikers. The buses will be stationed at the east and north end of the square and will be under the control of student police teams from the various schools.

Reporters from the Central People's Broadcast Station noted that a sanitation cleanup has been in progress at Tiananmen Square since 0600 this morning [2100 GMT 17 May].

#### **Review of Protests Throughout Nation**

HK1805023989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD  
in English 18 May 89 p 8

[By Chan Kin-wa in Shanghai and Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] The five-day-old hunger strike in Beijing has sparked off a nationwide pro-democracy wave in which thousands of students have taken to the streets in major cities across China.

Although the capital still remains the focal point of the student movement, demonstrations have spread to Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing, Shenyang, Harbin, Changchun, Chengdu, Haikou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong.

In Shanghai tens of thousands of students from about 20 universities and colleges marched to the Municipal Government building in Waitan yesterday.

The marchers joined several thousand students who had staged an overnight sit-in outside the building, and were cheered on by thousands more on-lookers who brought the city centre to a standstill.

More than 100 students joined the hunger strike initiated by seven students on Monday night to show their support for their Beijing counterparts.

Several hundred journalists, from official newspapers like the LIBERATION DAILY, LABOUR DAILY and WEN WEI PAO, joined the march. And about 300 workers walked under a banner identifying themselves as "Shanghai Workers."

About 10,000 students gathered in the People's Square in the city centre in the afternoon demanding the government start equal dialogue with student representatives and withdraw the decision to sack Mr Qin Benli, chief editor of the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

They started a fundraising campaign yesterday to collect money to support the Beijing students. Student leaders said they would send representatives to Beijing.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is scheduled to visit Shanghai and meet the city's Communist Party chief, Mr Jiang Zemin, before leaving China.

In Nanjing, more than 1,000 students marched in support of the Beijing hunger strike.

Mr Li Yourong, a spokesman for the Jiangsu Provincial Office of Foreign Affairs, yesterday told The HONG KONG STANDARD the students gathered in Gulou Square and chanted pro-democracy slogans.

Eyewitnesses said 100,000 people yesterday poured into the streets of Shenyang, the biggest industrial city in the northeast, to cheer on thousands of students demonstrating for democracy.

In Harbin, local officials said students from two universities demonstrated on Tuesday.

Eyewitnesses in another northeastern industrial centre, Changshun, said 5,000 students marched to the offices of local newspapers demanding press freedom.

Mr Xi Jingsong, a spokesman for the Hainan Provincial Office of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday more than 1,000 students from the Hainan Teachers College and Hainan Education Institute took to the streets.

In Guangzhou, more than 4,000 students from five universities marched to the Guangdong Provincial Government building yesterday, said Mr Zhang Xu, an editor of the local CHINA NEWS SERVICE.

Singing the Internationale and chanting slogans, the students listened to public speeches outside the building, he said.

Mr Zhang said six researchers from the Guangzhou Architectural Research Institute started a 24-hour hunger strike outside the building.

In Shenzhen, about 5,000 students and teachers from the Shenzhen University took to the streets yesterday.

In Tianjin, 120 kilometres east of Beijing, hundreds of students carrying banners and flags marched toward the city, a foreign student at Nankai University said.

He added that numerous dazibaos—big character posters—urged students to boycott classes.

In Wuhan, a major industrial city in central China, up to 6,000 students marched for several hours on Tuesday evening.

In Changsha, capital of Mao Zedong's home province, students were to meet teachers to decide what action to take, an American teacher said.

She said a statue of Mao at the University of Hunan was covered with dazibaos, including some in English saying "Mr Democracy, we welcome you" and "Long live the students of Beijing."

#### More on Nationwide Support

OW1805032589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1801 GMT 17 May 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA)—Over the past 2 days, college students and teachers across the country have shown their support for those students from Beijing's institutes of higher learning who are staging a hunger strike. The supporters are holding rallies and processions.

In Shanghai, over 5,000 students from East China Teachers' University, Chinese Textile College, Fudan University, Tongji University, and other schools took to the streets this morning. They handed out "A Letter to Shanghai Residents" in support of the Beijing students'

fast. Around 1600 [0700 GMT], nearly 30,000 student demonstrators gathered in front of the municipal government building on the Bund and staged a sit-in.

In Tianjin, over 1,000 students of Nankai University, Tianjin University, and Tianjin Teachers' University began pouring into the main square of the Tianjin Railway Station yesterday evening to stage a sit-in in support of the Beijing students' hunger strike.

In Guangzhou, several hundred students of South China Science and Engineering University, Jinan University, South China Teachers' University, and Zhongshan Medical College marched to the provincial government building in the early hours of this morning despite heavy rain to show their support for Beijing students.

In Wuhan, over 5,000 students of Wuhan University, the institutes of water conservancy and hydro-electric power, and other institutes of higher learning staged a sit-in in front of the Hubei provincial government building in the early morning of 16 May.

In Jinan, nearly 1,000 students of Shandong University, Shandong Teachers' University and other schools staged demonstrations in front of the Shandong provincial people's government building at 0200 this morning [1700 GMT 16 May].

In Nanjing, some 20,000 to 30,000 students took to the streets today.

In Hefei, nearly 10,000 students of the University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui University, Hefei Industrial University, and seven other institutes of higher learning, and some of their young teachers took to the streets today. Reporters and writers from some of Anhui's press and cultural units also raised slogans and joined in processions to support the students' actions.

Over the past 2 days, students of institutes of higher learning in Changsha, Lanzhou, Kunming, Xian, Shenzhen, Nanchang, Changchun, Guiyang, Qingdao, Taiyuan, Zhengzhou, Hohhot, Shijiazhuang, Haikou, Hangzhou, Shenyang, Harbin, Chengdu and other places have also taken to the streets in support of the Beijing students' hunger strike.

#### Failure To Quell Protests 18 May

OW1805140489 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1351 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 KYODO—China's prodemocracy campaign gained momentum Thursday as more than one million protesters took to the streets here to rally for government reform.



Demonstrators hoisted banners demanding the resignation of senior leader Deng Xiaoping and Prime Minister Li Peng, apparently dissuaded by efforts of Li and other Communist party leaders to convince some 3,000 students to end their six-day hunger strike.

Among the demonstrators were 50 uniformed policemen and scores of factory workers, who boycotted work to join the demonstration. Most stores were closed.

The mood of the protesters also intensified, reflected in a rise of banners criticizing senior leaders with explicit expressions including, "senile politicians are unnecessary."

Public transportation also ground to a halt, paralyzed by the flow of demonstrators marching through the city.

Rallies for democracy and freedom, spurred by the death of former party chief and reform advocate Hu Yaobang April 15, have spread to other major cities in China.

**Mao, Zhou Portraits Appear for 1st Time**  
HK1805084089 Hong Kong Commercial Radio  
in English 0800 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Prodemocracy demonstrators converging on Beijing's Tiananmen Square now exceed 1 million, larger than even yesterday's record crowd. Its also becoming increasingly clear that the protestors want top leader Deng Xiaoping to step down.

Most of the banners carry his name describing him as an old man and muddle-headed. Portraits of Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai have also appeared for the first time. Observers interpret this as an indirect attack on the current leaders.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that this morning's meeting between Premier Li Peng and student leaders broke down after less than an hour after Mr Li refused to have the meeting broadcast live on state television.

And a report just in from Shanghai says demonstrating students there have forced President Gorbachev to scrap a visit to the center of the city.

**Hunger Strikers Moved to Buses**  
HK1805025489 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0245 GMT 18 May 89

["Beijing Hunger Strikers Moved into Buses"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHA)—Part of the hunger strikers in Beijing's Tiananmen Square have moved into buses this morning to avoid further damage to their health from a predicted rainstorm.

The students are on the sixth day of a hunger strike.

The 80 buses were organized by the Beijing Red Cross Society. They drove into the Square early this morning.

According to weather forecasts, Beijing will have thunder showers today.

A spokesman from the hunger strike headquarters said that the decision to transfer the students into buses was based on two factors: The hunger strikers are quite weak, and it is feared that in their weakened condition they may suffer seriously from the effects of the threatened storm.

The spokesman added that after six days of occupation, the square badly needs cleaning and sterilizing to prevent the possible appearance of infectious diseases. Students and workers are now cleaning the Square.

The spokesman said that if the students' demands are not satisfied, the hunger strike will go on.

Thousands of supporters continue to march into the square, including student delegations who have arrived from Tianjin, Shaanxi, Hebei, Henan, Fujian, and Shanxi.

**Students Invite Police To Keep Order**  
HK1805040189 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0313 GMT 18 May 89

["Policemen Came to Maintain Order along Changan Avenue at the Invitation of the Students"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Last night, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau received an urgent request from the students of Qinghua University and sent a large number of policemen to join the student picketers in maintaining order along the rescue corridor in the Tiananmen Square, and along the Changan Avenue, in order to guarantee that the hunger striking students who have fallen into a coma can be rapidly carried to hospital for urgent treatment.

When the news about policemen joining the student picket team was broadcast, applause broke out among the crowds of students and other citizens in Beijing, and they shouted: "Salute to the policemen!"

Yesterday, over 1 million people from all walks of life in Beijing staged large-scale demonstrations, and the demonstrating crowds almost blocked the rescue corridor. The student picket team had insufficient hands to maintain order. So Qinghua University sent some student representatives to the municipal public security bureau to ask for help. The first group of 800 policemen, guided by the students, entered Tiananmen Square at 0630 this morning and joined the student picket team. This morning, the police are organizing some support contingents, which will also enter the square soon.

The public security bureau decided to send policemen to the East and West Changan Avenue and other major streets to help students maintain order, and guarantee that striking students will be treated without delay.

**'2 Million Demonstrators' in Streets**

HK1805153789 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1424 GMT 18 May 89

[Dispatch by reporter Wang Yelong (3769 2814 7127):  
"Two Million People in Capital Go to Streets to Support  
Fasting Students"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE  
headline]

[Text] Hong Kong 18 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE)—Conditions of students unrest continue to  
worsen. People from all walks of life took to the streets to  
support hunger strikers. Changan Avenue, which is 20 li  
in length, was crowded with cars and contingents of  
demonstrators. It is estimated that more than 2 million  
people with tens of thousands of cars were out today, a  
momentum rarely seen in history.

At day break, the observatory forecast a shower in  
Beijing. This, however, did not affect the mood of the  
people demonstrating. People headed for Chang An  
Avenue from all directions early in the morning, the lives  
of several thousands students have tugged the heart  
strings of people of all walks of life. The continuous  
sirens of ambulances have been heart-breaking. The  
authorities have let the people down. Today, high school  
students took to the streets. The contingent organized by  
large and small enterprises came one after another, and  
the peasants' contingent from Beijing's suburban Chang-  
ping County arrived here as well. Most of the college  
students who were originally there to voice their support  
now changed themselves into pickets to maintain order.

"The students have gone hungry, we workers are heart-  
broken!" "Our big brothers have gone hungry, we kin-  
dred brothers can't hold our tears!" "Students cherish  
china, we love students!" "We have no guns! We have no  
canons, we have conscience!" "Heaven forbid those who  
look on the dying with folded arms!"

Despite the large number of people joining the demon-  
stration, order was maintained. The students properly  
directed the traffic and processions. The vehicles and  
stream of people converged on Tiananmen Square. The  
processions were cheered by the onlookers flashing the  
V-for-victory sign.

As the fasting group demanded that the square be kept  
quiet and the air kept fresh, the processions did not stop  
at Tiananmen Square. They passed the square and  
dispersed voluntarily. No unhappy accidents occurred.

**Roundup of 18 May Events**

HK1805101889 Hong Kong AFP in English  
1004 GMT 18 May 89

[By Sylvie Monier]

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (AFP)—Tiananmen Square  
Thursday lost its claim to being Beijing's rallying point  
for pro-democracy protests as more than one million  
people virtually took over the city in a day-long noisy,  
mobile demonstration.

A mid-afternoon storm temporarily dampened ardor  
and sent people scurrying for cover, but the crowds were  
on the whole larger than Wednesday, when a similar  
number paralysed the center of this sprawling city of 12  
million.

People from all walks of life took to the streets, on foot or  
on an array of vehicles bedecked with banners, flags and  
posters, from the omnipresent bicycle to buses, vans,  
trishaws, trucks and even an excavator.

Tiananmen Square itself was relatively uncongested,  
part of it transformed into a veritable fortress around  
some 3,000 hunger strikers who have become the focal  
point of demonstrations since they began their fast  
Saturday.

In preparation for the rainstorm, the fasters, swaddled  
under coats and blankets, were moved into buses parked  
on the square or in tents put up near their headquarters  
at the foot of the Monument to the Heroes of the People.

Three successive cordons of student marshals protected  
them from the curious, but kept open what they called a  
"lifeline" to let in the screaming ambulances that ferry  
the ailing fasters to hospitals at the rate of about one a  
minute.

The rainstorm washed away the stench of garbage accu-  
mulated on the square over the past five days and of  
chemical products from a field hospital set up near the  
hunger strikers.

Contributions kept pouring into the student movement,  
including one of 200,000 yuan (85,700 dollars) from the  
All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Some of the fasters Thursday got the dialogue with the  
leadership they have been seeking for more than a month  
when four members of the communist party central  
committee's political bureau visited them at the hospi-  
tals where they are undergoing treatment.

The leaders, including party chief Zhao Ziyang and  
Prime Minister Li Peng—a favorite target of the stu-  
dents—pressed the flesh, wiped sweaty brows and auto-  
graphed T-shirts and pro-democracy banners, but failed  
to placate the students.

"It is your duty to fight against corruption," snapped one. "You should start with your own sons."

Volunteer doctors from the Beijing Army Hospital, interviewed on Tiananmen Square, said about 2,000 fasters had received treatment so far.

Despite their weak state, many return after being treated, they said.

The students are offered food in the hospitals, but most of them refuse, taking intravenous nourishment instead, the doctors reported.

Most of the fasters have been taking only water or glucose water to survive.

One group of 13 students from a Beijing opera school lay huddled, heads turned towards the Great Hall of the People, under a banner that read: "We cannot die today."

Doctors said they had stopped taking water two days ago.

The tense atmosphere around the hunger strikers, intensified by abrupt student marshals who looked as if they had come out of the same mold as Mao Zedong's Red Guards, was totally absent in the street demonstrations.

Colorful banners identified groups of workers, peasants, hotel employees, student groups, Buddhist associations, work units and factories.

For the first time in two days, police had reappeared on Tiananmen Square, on both sides of the barrier.

One policeman was placed at around every 100 meters (yards) all around the immense plaza—but did not interfere—while several dozen others in uniform could be seen demonstrating along with students.

A group of magistrates in their military-looking court uniforms brandished their fists in protest.

Private businessmen and employees of private firms noisily paraded on motorcycles.

Elementary schoolchildren wearing red bandanas waved and chanted slogans in their high-pitched voices as they marched under the watchful eyes of their teachers.

Taxi drivers honked their horns in support as they drove past.

Everyone flashed the V-for-victory sign.

But the party mood did not deter the demonstrators from their main aim of opposing the leadership.

"Deng Xiaoping: Retire!" continued to be one of the more popular slogans.

Mr. Li was another prime target, while Mr. Zhao escaped the protestors' ire relatively unscathed.

"Zhao is alright," mused one student, "but Li is too conservative."

Many on the street also demonstrated their sense of humor.

The fasting opera students lay behind a row of small bottles. The pronunciation of "small bottle" in Mandarin Chinese is almost exactly the same as Xiaoping, the first name of Mr. Deng.

One of the many groups that have been chanting in front of the Great Hall of the People for the leaders to emerge for a dialogue had moved their location to shout for the 84-year old Mr. Deng.

"Deng Xiaoping: come out and talk!" they chanted in front of the Museum of the History of the Revolution.

#### Further Reportage on Provincial Demonstrations

##### 30,000 Demonstrate in Shanghai

OW1805010189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
2200 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Over 30,000 undergraduate and graduate students of a dozen or so universities in Shanghai, along with some teachers, again took to the streets yesterday [17 May] to voice their support for the college students on hunger strike in Beijing and the 100 or so students on hunger strike in Shanghai.

The demonstrators began their parades in the morning. In several processions, the paraders moved toward the municipal government building at the Bund. The students taking part in the parades and sit-ins are students from Fudan University, Tongji University, Shanghai Industrial University, Huadong Teacher Training University, Shanghai Electronics School, the Shanghai Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Shanghai Aquatic University, China Textile University, and Shanghai Medical University.

Although all the main thoroughfares leading to the Bund where the municipal government is located were blocked, they were open to the paraders. Many of the onlookers lining the streets applauded the paraders.

Shanghai's media began to respond to the demonstrations yesterday. Over 100 reporters and editors of Shanghai's LAODONG BAO, JIEFANG RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO, XINMIN WANBAO, SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, and QINGNIAN BAO joined the paraders, shouting slogans and upholding streamers that read: Freedom of the press; News must be truthful; Let us share the students' heavy burdens. A group of reporters from the Shanghai television station also paraded in the streets yesterday.



The slogans of the parading students yesterday read: Support the Beijing students' demand for sincere dialogues; People who have the support of intellectuals will rule the country; People who have the support of young people will have the future; Freedom of the press, and so forth.

One streamer held high by the parading teachers yesterday read: Support the students! Save the students!

A procession of several hundred people, holding high a streamer that read, Workers of Shanghai, appeared in front of the municipal government building at about 0900 [0000 GMT].

At about 1500 [0600 GMT], a moderate-sized procession appeared, holding high a streamer reading: Citizens of Shanghai.

Personnel from the offices of the Shanghai committees of the Jiu San Society and the China Democratic League hoisted a streamer in front of the Shanghai Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The slogan on the streamer read: Support the Students!

Last evening, tens of thousands of people gathered at the People's Square.

As this report is being filed, the students are continuing their hunger strike in front of the municipal government building at the Bund. The number of hunger strikers has increased to 200.

#### More on Shanghai Protests

HK1705154689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Shanghai, China, May 17 (AFP)—More than 30,000 people marched Wednesday night on Shanghai's main thoroughfare, the Bund, on the eve of a planned visit here by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

As crowds of supporters cheered on the marchers, 100 hunger strikers were staging a sit-in in front of the city government headquarters.

It was the largest gathering of protestors in China's most populous city since the start of pro-democracy demonstrations more than a month ago.

The demonstrators in the eastern port were mostly students and workers who carried banners and chanted pro-democracy slogans in support of their colleagues in Beijing.

More than one million people gathered in central Beijing Wednesday at a mass demonstration for more democracy and seeking the ouster of senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

The Shanghai demonstrators also demanded the rehabilitation of Qin Benli, sacked editor of the controversial SHANGHAI WEEKLY, the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

Unlike the Beijing demonstration, large numbers of police were present in Shanghai, but did not intervene.

The students said they would demonstrate again Thursday, when Mr Gorbachev arrives for a five-hour stop-over before returning to Moscow.

Demonstrations in Beijing completely threw Mr Gorbachev off schedule during his three-day stay in Beijing, and the Soviet leader did not discount the possibility of the final leg of his trip being cancelled as well.

"The program will be implemented in the context of the situation," he told a press conference in Beijing.

China's official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, meanwhile, said the trip would go on as scheduled, with a lunchtime banquet and a wreath-laying ceremony at a monument to Russian poet Alexander Pushkin on the program.

#### Shanghai Students Join Hunger Strike

OW1805091089 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Since the afternoon of 16 May, over 50 students have been on a hunger strike in support of their petition in front of the gates of the municipal government building. As of 1000 this morning, the number of students joining the hunger strike had swollen to 234.

According to our reporter, who was an eyewitness, most of the students wore thin clothes and sat on the ground, with raincoats draped over their shoulders. Other students were wrapped in jackets and overcoats. Nobody knew who donated the jackets and overcoats.

Three students from Shanghai Medical University, with bottles of glucose nutritious drink in their hands, asked the students to drink a few mouthfuls in order to replace lost nourishment and preserve their strength, but some of the students refused their offer.

At the scene of the hunger strike, there was an eye-catching banner with an inscription which read, "Mother, I am hungry." A female sophomore from the economics department of Fudan University told the reporter that her parents still did not know that she was participating in the hunger strike. Her father called on her at the school yesterday, but he did not see her. He left a note asking her to telephone home this morning. She said she didn't tell her parents for the time being, but she believed they would understand her action. Her eyes were filled with tears when she said this.

### Anhui Students Hold Protest

OW1705122689 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] According to this station reporter's report, students of some institutions of higher learning in Hefei continued to demonstrate in the streets from last night until today.

Around 2000 [1100 GMT] last night, some 1,000 students of the Anhui University and the Anhui College of Education, and other colleges and universities took to the streets and delivered to the Hefei city government a petition they had drafted. The students returned to school at around midnight.

At 0810 today, some 300 to 400 students of the Anhui University paraded along (Shucan) Road and (Changjiang) Road. They were waving banners, chanting slogans, and singing out loudly national anthem and "Internationale." At the Hefei city government square, some students delivered speeches, requesting dialogues with the government. At around noon, some students dispersed by themselves along (Fuyang) Road and (Shouchun) Road. At around 1300, some 1,000 university students again took to the streets. The main slogans chanted by the students during the parades were: "Uphold the four cardinal principles," "Follow the party's correct leadership," "Support students' movement in Beijing," "Long live democracy," "Remove corrupt officials," "Eliminate corruption," "Rule the country with law," "Young people want freedom," "Improve material benefits for teachers," and so on.

### Anhui Students Receive Support

OW1705142489 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] According to station reporters, as many as 10,000 students of the University of Science and Technology of China, the Anhui University, the Anhui College of Education, the Hefei Industrial University, and other institutions of higher learning continued their demonstrations today in support of Beijing students. They marched along the Changjiang Road and went by the provincial government and party committee complex, shouting "We support Beijing students," "Long live understanding," "We demand dialogue," "Freedom of press," "Freedom of speech," and other slogans. The demonstration was conducted in an orderly way.

Today citizens of Hefei reacted enthusiastically to the student demonstration. Many citizens stood on both sides of the procession, applauding continuously. A number of students collected donations for Beijing students. Among the donors were white-haired old professors and workers as well as 6- and 7-year old children.

At the overpass and other places in downtown Hefei, banners containing slogans in support of Beijing students were put up by BAIJIA ZHAZHI, [A HUNDRED SCHOOL MAGAZINE], ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO [ANHUI YOUTH JOURNAL], and other news media. A number of college professors, some writers of the ANHUI QINGMING ZHAZHI [ANHUI CLEAR AND BRIGHT MAGAZINE], and some editors of the Anhui People's Publishing House also took to the streets in support of Beijing students.

### Gansu Students Leave for Beijing

HK1805020689 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Yesterday more than 10,000 students and teachers from universities and colleges in the Lanzhou area, as well as scientific and technical workers and journalists, took to the streets to demonstrate in support of Beijing students.

In the afternoon, students and teachers started leaving their school campuses and held demonstrations in the main streets of Lanzhou City, shouting slogans loudly: Support Beijing students, Down with official racketeering, Fight corruption, We want freedom, and Govern the country with law. At 1430 student and teacher demonstrators and a certain number of scientific and technical workers and journalists flocked to the city's Zhongxin Square and held a rally of pledging support for Beijing. Representatives of different circles delivered speeches one after another and a student representative read out a declaration for a class boycott. Participating in the processions were also a certain number of staff members of organs of the China Democratic League and [words indistinct].

It is also reported that student representatives from universities and colleges in the Lanzhou area last night left for Beijing by train to support the Beijing students' hunger strike.

### Guangdong Students Demonstrate 17 May

HK1705143789 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] This afternoon, tens of thousands of students from universities and colleges in Guangzhou continued to hold demonstrations in the streets supporting Beijing students.

At 1336 about 4,000-5,000 students from Zhongshan University took to the streets to hold demonstrations, carrying banners reading: News reports must speak the truth; Support Beijing students; Down with official racketeering; and Get rid of corruption. They sang the national anthem and "The Internationale" spiritedly and shouted slogans loudly: Freedom of the press; We want human rights; and Long live democracy. More than 100 young teachers from Zhongshan University joined the march, holding aloft a banner: Teachers' group in

support of you. There were also quite a number of onlookers lining both sides of the streets and public security police maintained order in the demonstration.

At 1330 today about 10,000 students from Huanan Engineering Polytechnic College, Jinan University, Huanan Teachers' University, and some other universities and colleges set off from Shipai and took to the streets to demonstrate. A small number of young teachers joined the student processions. These student demonstrators were holding banners reading: Unite and support Beijing students. They shouted Down with official racketeering and long live democracy.

At 1500 today about 300 students from the Guangzhou Medical College held demonstrations in front of the provincial government building. At 1600 a certain number of students from Zhongshan University and other schools delivered speeches in front of the gate to the provincial government. Also at 1600 some student demonstrators from the Huanan Teachers' University and other institutes joined the marchers who had earlier converged in front of Guangdong Mansion. Representatives of the student demonstrators raised two demands: One was to hold dialogue with leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, and the other was that the government will not bide its time in taking revenge. Five young intellectuals from the Guangdong Provincial Architectural Scientific Research Institute started a sit-in hunger strike during the afternoon in front of the provincial government. At the time of filing this news report at 1606 no injuries had been reported from the demonstrations.

Meanwhile, our reporter in Shenzhen reported that this morning several thousands of students and teachers from Shenzhen University took to the streets to hold demonstrations, holding aloft banners stating: Support Beijing students and We want democracy and freedom.

#### **Guangdong Students Conduct Sit-In**

HK1805051589 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] This morning, some 1,000 students from the Guangzhou Chinese Medicine College and Guangzhou Normal College went to the gateway of the provincial government to support the petition drive of the Beijing students. By 1100, there were over 2,000 students at the site, including more than 1,000 who had stayed all night. Traffic on Dongfeng Road was seriously blocked.

According to our reporters' centers in Zhuhai and Shantou, some students also staged street processions in those two cities this morning in support of the Beijing students.

#### **30,000 March in Guangdong**

HK1805120489 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] This afternoon, students from more than 10 Guangzhou colleges staged street processions in support of the Beijing students' hunger strike and petitioning. By 1700, the marchers totaled 30,000 and nearly 100 journalists also joined in. The masses along the route applauded the marching students.

Also this afternoon, street processions were held in various cities of the province including Huizhou, Zhaoqing, Foshan, and Meizhou.

#### **Guizhou Students Stage Protest**

HK1805031089 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] From yesterday morning to this morning, students from some universities and secondary vocational schools in Guiyang held demonstrations in the streets in support of Beijing student hunger strike.

Early yesterday morning, some students from the Guizhou Teachers' University started marching along Yanan Zhong Street, Dashezhi, Hebian Park and the city's railway station and, on the way they were joined by students from the Institute of Finance and Economics, and the Institute of Education. Finally, they reached the site of the provincial party committee and held a sit-in demonstration for a while.

At about 9000 yesterday, students of some universities and secondary vocational schools in the province's capital also took to the streets to hold demonstrations, shouting slogans: support Beijing students, down with official racketeering, get rid of corruption, we want democracy and freedom. Scores of provincial and Guiyang city journalists also joined the procession. A number of people lining both sides of the streets expressed support for the students' patriotic zeal.

Last night about 20,000 students assembled in the compound of the provincial people's government and two secretaries-general. The provincial government came out to meet student representatives. They listened to demands raised by the students and agreed to convey as quickly as possible the demand for a dialogue to principal responsible persons of the provincial government.

At dawn students sent a message of support to Beijing students. At the time of filing this news report at 0430 today, more than 2,000 students from 17 universities and secondary vocational schools converged at the auditorium of the provincial government. Students organized their pickets to maintain order there and no chaos was reported. On the way back to the station, our reporters saw some students marching toward the provincial government.



### Heilongjiang Students Support Strikers

SK1605054189 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] This morning, students of Heilongjiang University and students from some institutions of higher learning in Harbin took to the streets and staged a sit-in demonstration in front of the provincial government office, expressing their support for the students who are on a hunger strike in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Reporters estimated that more than 1,000 students took part in the demonstration.

At a small square in front of the provincial government office, the leader of the demonstration read a petition and asked the provincial government to relay it to the central government.

The students also asked leaders of the provincial government to hold dialogues with young teachers, postgraduates, and students at Heilongjiang University and other institutions of higher learning.

While marching along the street toward the provincial government office, the students shouted such slogans as "Safeguard the sanctity of the Constitution," "Down with official racketeering," "Eliminate corruption and handle affairs in a democratic manner."

(Liu Hexing), vice chairman of the provincial government office, and a vice chairman of the office of the provincial Educational Commission acted in their capacities to receive the students. But, the students asked them to give the petition to the principal leader of the provincial government.

At the time the reporter sent the manuscript to the station, the students were still staging their sit-in demonstration in front of the provincial government office.

### Heilongjiang Marches Continue

SK1705042189 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] On the morning of 16 May, students from some dozen institutions of higher learning in Harbin successively took to the streets and held marches to support the hunger strike being staged by Beijing students.

Around 1030, the contingents of marchers successively went to the provincial government office. Pointing out the placards with their fingers, the students shouted such slogans as "Support the students in the capital"; "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of the country"; "Carry forward democracy"; and "Eradicate privilege."

Students from Harbin Industrial University registered with the city Public Security Bureau and received approval for a march. They marched on the streets, according to the registration.

In front of the provincial government office, provincial Vice Governor Dai Moan, acting on behalf of the provincial government, received the petition on supporting the students of Beijing, submitted by the students of Harbin Industrial University.

Around 1140, the contingents of marchers successively left the provincial government office. Students of Harbin Industrial University returned to their school. Students of some institutions of higher learning continued to march to the [words indistinct] memorial tower.

Around 1530, the marches ended. The institutions of higher learning sent buses to pick up the students.

Public security cadres and policemen maintained order during the marches.

On the evening of 16 May, reporters saw some college students continuing their marches on the streets.

### Heilongjiang Unrest on 17 May

SK1805012589 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 May 89

[Summary from poor reception] College students in Harbin City continued to march on the streets for the 3d day today to support the hunger strike by the students in Beijing. Students carried placards with slogans "Long live democracy and freedom," "Perfect legal system," and "Patriotic will."

### 10,000 Take to Henan Streets

HK1705140789 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] This morning, Zhengzhou college students continued to demonstrate in the streets in support of Beijing college students.

Some 10,000 students from Zhengzhou Grain Institute, Zhengzhou Institute of Finance and Economics, Light Industry College, Zhengzhou Animal Husbandry College, Henan University of Medicine, Henan University of Agriculture, and other colleges took to the streets carrying placards and banners. As the processions passed, traffic policemen performed their duty in maintaining traffic flow and the demonstrators marched on in good order. In the processions were supporting groups from the provincial architectural institute, Henan University, and some teachers from Zhengzhou Grain Institute and Zhengzhou Institute of Finance and Economics.

The demonstrators later gathered in front of the provincial government building. At 1143 the demonstrating students swarmed into the courtyard of the government

building. At 1255, Hu Xiaoyun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and executive deputy governor and Yu Youxian, deputy governor and director of the provincial Education Commission, met with 20 representatives elected on the spot by students from Huang He University, Henan Institute of Finance and Economics, Henan University of Agriculture, Henan University of Medicine, and eight other colleges.

The student representatives handed in petitions by students from some colleges to the provincial leading comrades and raised questions on official profiteering, anomalies, and on the province's rural policy, family planning, and education issues.

Comrades Hu Xiaoyun and Yu Youxian and the student representatives finally reached an agreement by which each college will elect three official representatives to open an official dialogue with provincial leading comrades at the provincial people's hall on 19 May at 1430.

Demonstrating students began to leave the provincial government building at 1500.

At around 1630, some students from the Zhengzhou University Department of Journalism gathered in front of the provincial radio and television broadcasting department building. They shouted slogans urging mass media organizations to give objective and fair coverage of the current student movement.

#### **Hubei Students Block Bridge**

*HK1805132889 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Here is a report just received: Today, thousands of Wuhan college students continued to hold processions and sit-ins in support of the Beijing students engaged in a hunger strike and petitioning in Tiananmen Square. At about 1000, marching students from the Central-South Finance and Economic University, Wuhan Iron and Steel College, Wuhan Music College, and other institutes assembled at the Chang Jiang bridge. Most of them then set out for Wuchang and Hankou. They carried banners inscribed with the slogans "Speed up the pace of political structural reforms," "We demand democracy and freedom," "The motherland is in danger, the nation is in danger," and so on, and shouted slogans like "Down with official profiteers," "Sweep away corruption," and "Freedom of the press." The marchers included some teachers and a few workers.

No disorder occurred in the processions and sit-ins today. However, large numbers of the masses were attracted to watch the marchers pass and traffic was blocked in some places. In particular, some students have been staging a sit-in at the Chang Jiang bridge for 2 days now and there are many spectators there resulting

in traffic jams on the bridge. Road traffic is still unable to move on the bridge and many workers and residents are very worried about this. They hope for good traffic flow and social order.

Provincial Party Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and other responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and government and the departments concerned held a dialogue with student representatives this afternoon and discussed relevant matters.

#### **10,000 Hunan Students Demonstrate**

*HK1805022389 Changsha Hunan Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Yesterday [17 May] some 10,000 students in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, took to the streets to demonstrate and stage a sit-in to show support for the Beijing students on hunger strike.

At about 1400, several thousand students from Changsha Railway Institute, Xiangtan University, and Hunan Institute of Chinese Medicine flaunted banners in the streets and shouted such slogans as "Down with bureaucracy," "Get rid of corruption," "Freedom of the press," "Support Beijing," "Long live democracy," and so on. They took the lead in marching into the courtyard of the provincial government building. Meanwhile, several thousand students from Central-South Industrial University, Hunan Teachers' University, Hunan University, Hunan Institute of Education, and some other colleges marched in procession along May 1st Avenue and headed toward the railway station. At about 1600, the number of demonstrating students and spectators gathering at the railway station exceeded 10,000. The demonstrators then began to head for the provincial party committee and government headquarters along two routes. They arrived at the provincial party committee headquarters shortly before 1700. Some students then delivered speeches at the provincial party committee auditorium. The demonstrating students presented to a responsible person of the general office of the provincial party committee a petition to the provincial party committee and government.

At around 2030, the demonstrating students left the provincial party committee building and marched toward the provincial government headquarters. At about 2200, several thousand students from Hunan University of Medicine, Hunan Agricultural Institute, the University of National Defense Science and Technology, and other colleges also arrived at the provincial government headquarters. At that time Yingbin Road and May 1st Avenue Central were full of spectators, and the traffic was interrupted on May 1st Avenue, Yingbin Road, and August 1st Road for a while.

Some staff members of HUNAN RIBAO and other publication organizations in Changsha, as well as teachers from some schools, also formed supporting groups to join the demonstration yesterday afternoon and evening.

At 0600 today when this reporter was filing this report, some students were still holding a sit-in outside the provincial government building.

#### **Hunan Demonstrations Continue**

*HK1805134889 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 89*

[Text] Today, tens of thousands of students, teachers, workers, journalists, and citizens staged processions in various cities of our province to express their support for the patriotic action of Beijing's university students. They urgently appealed to the main leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to adopt measures as soon as possible to mitigate the further development of the hunger strike by some university students in Beijing. It is already the 6th day of Beijing's student hunger strike. The fact that more than 2,000 students are suffering great pain both physically and mentally has aroused the serious concern of the people in our province. In the wake of the processions and sit-in demonstrations staged by thousands of people, led by university and college students, in the provincial capital of Changsha last night, yesterday, and the day before yesterday, early this morning some university and college students and teachers, scientific and technological personnel, journalists, workers, and citizens in Changsha, Hengyang, Xiangtan, Huaihua, Chenzhou, Lingling, (Loudi), Changde, Yiyang, and Yueyang also staged spontaneous processions in support of the Beijing students. Holding aloft banners and streamers they marched in the streets shouting: Support the Beijing students' hunger strike and petition! Long live democracy! Guard the sanctity of the Constitution! Abolish life-long tenure! Eradicate corruption! Down with officials engaging in speculation! Promote reform and rejuvenate China! and Freedom of the press! Wherever they went they received warm applause from the masses some of whom even set off firecrackers to cheer them on and presented them with drinks. Today, when the processions in various cities arrived at the local party and government organs, some relevant party and government leaders called on the representatives of the demonstrators. At 0450 this morning, Xiong Qingquan, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chen Bangzhu, deputy secretary and provincial governor, met with some student representatives in the office of the provincial government. They expressed understanding of the students' patriotic action and made a definite reply to the students' demand on dialogue. They also exchanged views with the student representatives on some concrete problems for the dialogue. In discussion, they reached unanimity of views on some problems but still had differences on some others. The discussion lasted for about 1 hour. The relevant party and government leaders of Hengyang, Changde, and other cities also met with student representatives who had demanded a dialogue.

#### **Jiangsu Students Demonstrate**

*OW1705120989 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 16 May 89*

[By unidentified station reporter]

[Text] Over 2,000 students and teachers from schools of higher learning in Nanjing took to the streets to stage demonstrations today. They marched along (Zhongshan) Road and (Zhongshan) East Road, made a turn at (Xiningsi), and gathered at (Gulou) Square.

The demonstrating students carried placards reading "Patriotism," "Democracy," and "Science," and shouted slogans calling for the promotion of democracy, the elimination of corruption, and supporting the students in Beijing. Patrol teams organized by the students themselves walked hand in hand at both sides of the demonstrators to maintain the order of demonstrations. The students also solicited donations. Tens of thousands of people watched the students make their way.

The demonstrations began at noon. At the time the reporter files this report, the students are still gathering at (Gulou) Square.

#### **Jiangsu Students March in Nanjing**

*OW1705140489 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 17 May 89*

[From "News" program]

[Text] Students from a number of universities and colleges continue to demonstrate on the streets today to support the hunger strikers and petitioners in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Personnel from some journalism units in Nanjing, college teachers, government personnel, and workers also joined the students to express their support. The total number of paraders exceeded 20,000 people.

Beginning at 0800 [2300 GMT], students and teachers of Nanjing University, Dongnan University, Hehai University, Nanjing Aviation College, the Nanjing Institute of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing Medical College, Nanjing Teacher-Training College, the Nanjing Institute of Electrical Engineering, the Huadong Institute of Engineering, Nanjing People's University, and Jiangsu Education College gradually converged onto Drum Tower Square.

At 1230 [0330 GMT], they set off from the square and paraded through the streets, passing through Xinjiekou, the Daxinggong Temple, and the Jiming Shrine, reassembling at the square. The number of onlookers along the way and at Drum Tower Square exceeded the number of paraders.

The journalists who participated in the parade came from the NANJING RIBAO, the Nanjing television station, the Nanjing broadcasting station, the JIANGSU



GONGREN BAO, the JIANGSU FAZHI BAO, the YANGZI WANBAO, the Jiangsu television station, the Voice of Crowing Cock radio station, and our station, as well as personnel from the Jiangsu Writers' Association, the ZHONGSHAN YUHUA journal, and the Jiangsu Motion Picture Journal.

The paraders moved onward in good order and did not clash with the police. In addition to the same slogans as those of yesterday, the slogans held high by the students today included: Student strike is not an upheaval; News must be truthful; the people want to understand [words indistinct].

By 1600 [0700 GMT] [words indistinct] the parading students [passage indistinct]

**Jilin Students Support Hunger Strike**  
*SK1705022589 Changchun Jilin Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] On 16 May, thousands of students from Jilin University, Jilin Industrial University, Dongbei Teachers' Training College, and the Changchun Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery successively took to the streets and held marches.

At 1300, more than 2,000 students of Jilin University gathered at the stadium, lined up, and left the campus carrying banners with slogans such as "Support Beijing's democratic activities," "Down with official racketeering," and "Oppose corruption." They expressed their support for the hunger strike launched by some university students in the capital.

The contingents of marchers passed by [words indistinct] road and went to the [words indistinct] square. Then, they passed by Qingnian Street and went to the provincial television station. They asked the station to broadcast the news related to the marches. After that, they went to Jilin Industrial University and to Dongbei Teachers' Training College. Along with the students, several dozens of teachers in Jilin University took part in the marches.

At around 1600, the contingents of marchers arrived, via Stalin Street, at the JILIN RIBAO AGENCY; staged a demonstration in front of the agency; carried banners with slogans on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of publication; and asked the press to report their activities according to facts. After that, the marchers sent representatives to the editorial department of the agency and asked to hold talks with its heads. Leading comrades of the agency warmly received them.

During the talks, representatives of the students asked JILIN RIBAO to frontpage in a prominent position the news of the marches and read out before the agency heads and reporters a letter to all compatriots and a letter to all teachers in Changchun, asking for support to promote the progress of the country's reforms. They asked JILIN RIBAO to report their marches according to

facts; called for eliminating official racketeering, [words indistinct], improving national education, and increasing expenditures on education; asked to affirm the students' activities; and hoped that the teachers would support the students' patriotic and democratic activities.

Amid a harmonious atmosphere, the agency heads and representatives of the students frankly exchanged opinions and views. The agency heads met with the marchers, expressed [words indistinct], and clearly defined their requirements.

At 1840, the marchers left JILIN RIBAO AGENCY and walked toward the railway station.

On the afternoon and evening of 16 May, some students from Jilin Industrial University, Dongbei Teachers' Training College, and the Changchun Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery held marches respectively, expressing their support for the hunger strike launched by some college students in the capital.

The march held on 16 March was the fourth in Changchun following those held respectively on 25 April, 29 April, and 4 May.

**10,000 Jilin Students Demonstrate**  
*SK1805010589 Changchun Jilin Provincial  
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] On 17 May, more than 10,000 students of schools of higher learning once again staged a demonstration on the streets to support some students of schools of higher learning in the capital who are on a hunger strike. At a little past 0800 in the morning [2300 GMT], some students of the Changchun Teachers Institute, Dongbei Teachers University, Changchun Geological Institute, Changchun University, Jilin Engineering Institute, Jilin Finance and Trade College, Bethune Medical College, Changchun Post and Telecommunication Institute, and Jilin Architectural Engineering Institute left their campuses one after another and converged on the downtown (Xingfa) Square from all directions. Students of the Changchun Teachers Institute who were in the demonstration submitted to the provincial government a letter of petition in which they expressed support for the hunger strike staged by some students of schools of higher learning in the capital. Responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial government held a dialogue with representatives of the demonstrating students in Changchun and answered their relevant questions. Students of the Bethune Medical College who were in the demonstration also submitted a letter of petition to the provincial party committee. Several dozen teachers and administrative personnel of the Dongbei Teachers University also participated in the 17 May demonstration. The demonstration lasted until the evening.

On 17 May, 51 young and middle-aged scholars of the Jilin University and the Jilin Provincial Academy of Social Sciences issued an emergency appeal to the National People's Congress [NPC], the CPC Central Committee, and the State Council. The appeal states: The situation at Tiananmen Square has become very serious and has aroused the concern of the people throughout the country. To prevent the further exacerbation of the situation, we issue an emergency appeal for the prompt convocation of a special NPC standing committee meeting to discuss ways to handle the situation and a frank and sincere dialogue held personally by the highest party and government leaders with representatives of the students of the schools of higher learning throughout the country. Press units should openly report the actual situation of the dialogue to enable the people throughout the country to understand the actual state of affairs and the ways to handle them. Resolute measures should be adopted rapidly to conscientiously resolve the reasonable demands put forward by students.

#### **Liaoning Students Demonstrate**

*SK1605052189 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] At a little past 0800 [1100 GMT] yesterday evening, about 2,000 students of Liaoning University left the campus to hold a demonstration. Carrying banners with slogans reading "Develop the spirit of the May 4th Movement," and "Demand for democracy and freedom," they [words indistinct] and shouted: Accelerate the progress of democracy, down with official speculation, Improve the (?status) of intellectuals, [words indistinct]. Public security cadres and policemen, as well as armed policemen, maintained the order along the way. At the square in front of the Shenyang City Government, a representative of the students read a message to support and salute the students of schools of higher learning in Beijing who are on a hunger strike for petition at Beijing's Tiananmen Square. At about 1030 that evening, the students returned to the school on buses arranged by the city.

Before this demonstration, students of the Dongbei Engineering Institute and some schools of higher learning in Dalian also held demonstrations in streets in Shenyang and Dalian, respectively, on 29 April and 4 May, demanding the promotion of democratic politics and the elimination of corruption.

#### **Liaoning Students Continue Strike**

*SK1805043589 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89*

[Excerpts] Students continued to strike for the fourth consecutive day at the Shenyang City Government square on the evening of 17 May. After 1800, more than 20,000 students from the medical university of China, Shenyang Industrial University, Liaoning Educational College, Shenyang College of Physical Culture and Sports, Shenyang Financial and Economic College,

Shenyang Pharmaceutical College, Fushun College of Fines Arts, Shenyang Music College, Shenyang Electrical Specialized School, (Liming) Engineering College, and Liaoning [words indistinct] College successively went to the Shenyang City Government square to continue their marches in support of the hunger strike in Beijing.

What merited the people's attention was that some editorial staff members and reporters from Shenyang Television Station held banners reading "We do not want any more students to faint." Five editors and reporters from SHENYANG QINGNIAN BAO [Shenyang Youth Paper] and three reporters from SHENYANG (?SHENGHUO) BAO [Shenyang ?Life Paper] also went to the square to support the marchers. About 200 science professionals and technicians in Shenyang also organized into groups and joined the contingents of marchers. Some 300 young and middle-aged teachers from Shenyang Industrial University joined the contingents of marchers. [passage omitted]

At 2200, when the reporters sent news dispatches to the station, the students still had not left yet, and the number of bystanders were the same.

The policemen, who had not taken any rest for several days, helped maintain order.

On the afternoon of 17 May, students from Shenyang [words indistinct] College, Liaoning Chinese Medicine College, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang Agricultural College, Shenyang Educational College, Teachers Training College of Shenyang University, and Shenyang Television University also took to the streets and staged a march.

#### **More on Liaoning Events**

*SK1805025989 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] This afternoon, students from nine universities in Shenyang City staged a demonstration on the streets. Escorted by police cars, students from the Shenyang [words indistinct] Institute, Liaoning College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and other schools marched in orderly ranks on the several major streets of Shenyang. At the square in front of the Shenyang City Government, they carried posters reading "Support Beijing," and shouted slogans such as "Down with official speculation." Despite the fatigue from the previous night, several thousand policemen maintained the order for the students and tried very hard to dissuade the applauding spectators from continuously surging forward in order to vacate the road for the students.

With a special press card, this reporter managed to enter the square in front of the city government at 1400 to cover the news. Gathering there were demonstration contingents of the Shenyang Agricultural College, post-graduate students of the Shenyang Agricultural Institute, Shenyang Education Institute, and the Teachers College

of Shenyang University. The demonstration contingent of the Shenyang [words indistinct] University arrived at the square at around 1500. Students marched around the square carrying banners and slogan plates reading: "Attach importance to knowledge," "Attach importance to education," "When will the price of knowledge rise," "Save the country through democracy," "Develop the country through education," "Demand for a young government," and "Demand for true democracy." The demonstration contingent of the Shenyang Agricultural College arrived at the square after more than 3 hours of walking. Many students had bloody blisters on the soles of their feet. Holding high a school flag, a student stood on the wall of the city government building to give a speech. The student wore a (yellow) shirt with "Oppose official speculation" and "Strive for democracy" written on the front and "Support Beijing University" written on the back. By 1630, when this news dispatch was sent, the demonstration contingents had not dispersed.

According to a report of the Dalian People's Broadcast Station, at 1530 today, more than 1,500 students of the Dalian Light Industrial Institute left their campus to march from the (Xinzhaizi) town of (Ganjingzi) District to the city proper. Holding banners, they shouted such slogans as "Unite as one to support Beijing," "It is not guilty to love the country," "Long live democracy," "Down with official speculation," and "Oppose corruption." With the assistance of public security cadres and policemen, the student demonstration contingent was orderly. However, some major communications lines in the city proper were affected. In front of the city government, some students staged a sit-in and others gave speeches. Representatives of the students submitted a petition to the city government. Responsible persons of the relevant departments of the city government received the representatives of the students. (Zhang Xinhui), vice mayor of Dalian City, met with the students. By 1730, when this news dispatch was sent, the students were still gathered in front of the city government.

#### **Dalian Students March in Liaoning**

SK1805054389 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89

[Summary from poor reception] Since the morning of 17 May, more than 10,000 students from five institutions of higher learning in Dalian City, including the Dalian Light Industrial College and Dalian Teachers' Training University, have successively left the campuses and marched on the streets to support the students in Beijing.

Carrying banners, the students shouted "Be united to support Beijing."

#### **Qinghai Students Demonstrate**

HK1805014489 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 May 89

[Summary from poor reception] At 1500 on the afternoon of 17 May, several hundred students from the

Qinghai Education College went to the provincial government building to present a petition in support of the Beijing students. They shouted "Down with bureaucratism," "We want democracy and freedom," and so on.

Vice Governor Bainma Dandzin received their petition and said it would be relayed to the central authorities. He also said that a dialogue between the government and the students will be arranged as soon as possible. The students returned to their campus at about 1815.

At 2000, many students from the Xining branch college of the Central Financial College gathered in front of the provincial government building. They presented a petition and also an open letter to all sectors in Qinghai. These students carried banners whose inscriptions included "Salute and again salute the Beijing students."

At about 2100, over 100 students from the Qinghai Medical College also went to the provincial government building to present a petition in support of the Beijing students on hunger strike. Their procession was still in progress at 2140. They shouted slogans such as "Long live the motherland," "Long live the people," and "Long live the Beijing students."

#### **Jinan Students March in Shandong**

SK1805013989 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in  
Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] On 17 May, thousands of students from institutions of higher learning in Jinan City took to the streets and marched to support the students who were continuing their hunger strike for a petition in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Around 1200, holding high the banners with such slogans as "Support Beijing, democracy, and freedom"; "Down with official racketeering"; and "Eradicate corruption," students from the Shandong Teachers' Training University, the Shandong Industrial University, the Shandong Medical University, and the provincial Chinese Medicine College went to the provincial party committee office via West Wenhua Road, Jingxi Road, and (Weiyi) Road. In front of the provincial party committee office, the students submitted a petition with signatures of several institutions of higher learning and asked principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee to hold dialogues with them.

Responsible comrades of the bureau in charge of handling incoming letters and visitors under the provincial party committee received the petition and said that they would relay it as soon as possible.

Around 1500, some of the students returned to their schools.

Around 1700, carrying banners with such slogans as "Support Beijing" and "Long live democracy," some 600 students from the Shandong Economic Institution,



Shandong University, and the Shandong Industrial University marched from their campuses to the provincial government office. They asked principal leading comrades of the provincial government to hold dialogues with them.

Responsible comrades of the bureau in charge of handling incoming letters and visitors under the provincial government said they would relay the message as soon as possible.

At 1830, the students returned to their schools. The contingents of marchers maintained good order.

#### **Demonstrators Meet Shaanxi Official**

HK1805032089 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] At about 1900 yesterday, Vice Governor Xu Shanlin spoke to some 1,000 students who were demonstrating in front of the provincial government building to show support for the student movement in Beijing. He definitely announced that the petition of teachers and students of some colleges will be handed to Governor Hou Zongbin without delay; and the governor will open direct dialogue with representatives of student petitioners within a week.

At about 1600 yesterday, 18 student representatives from Shaanxi Teachers' Universities, Shaanxi Institute of Finance and Economics, Northwest Institute of Textile Industry, and other colleges presented a petition to the provincial government, asking the principal leading people of the provincial government to make a response to a series of questions—namely, the students' request for direct dialogue with provincial leading people, the legal status of the students' autonomous union, and the freedom of the press. (Song Haiyuan), assistant secretary general of the provincial government, and (Lu Bingkun), director of the provincial letter and visit bureau, met with the student representatives. They promised to report the students' demands to the provincial party committee and government as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, some 1,000 students who gathered at Xincheng Square swarmed to the provincial government building to ask to see the governor. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin separately met and talked face to face with the students representatives and presidents of several colleges. He repeatedly assured them that Governor Hou Zongbin surely will open direct dialogue with student petitioners within a week.

As reported by some sources concerned, by 1800 yesterday six of those students involved in a hunger strike at Xincheng Square to show support for Beijing students had fainted, and the Xian City Red Cross had given them immediate emergency treatment.

#### **Students Begin Fast in Shaanxi Capital**

HK1805050089 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] A hunger strike being staged by college students in Xincheng Square, Xian, is now in its 2d day. According to our information, some 420 students are now taking part. Since midnight last night, group after group of students has been entering the square, shouting slogans in support of the Beijing students and demanding clarification of the truth of the 22 April incident in Xian. From 0700 to 0800 this morning, some shop workers came to the square to join the students. Along their way they were continually applauded by the masses. A group of students from the Northwest (?Defense) Industry College at Xianyang also arrived in the square this morning.

One of the students on hunger strike told our reporter: Our hunger strike is aimed at, first, clarifying the truth of the 22 April incident and holding direct dialogue with the principal leaders of the province; and second, persevering to the end with the Beijing students.

According to our information, some of the students taking part in the hunger strike have only had some water to drink since their fast started early yesterday. Ambulances belonging to the Xian City Medical Center and other units are parked in the square, and medical workers are staying with the hunger strikers.

#### **Security Bureau Warns Shanxi Students**

HK1805032789 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese  
11 May 89 p 1

["Notice Issued by Taiyuan City Public Security Bureau on 10 May"—SHANXI RIBAO headline]

[Text] Since 4 May, a number of college students in the provincial capital have been staging street processions day and night and holding demonstrations and sit-ins at party and government organs without obtaining permission. In view of the fact that the students have been acting out of patriotic fervor, they want political democracy, and their hopes for the elimination of corruption are identical with the government's, the public security departments have consistently adopted an attitude of restraint toward them. However, on 10 May some college students still boycotted classes and staged street processions and even disrupted the opening of the "two meetings and one festival" and stormed the provincial party committee and government organs. Such behavior is far from ordinary demonstrating; it not only seriously affects normal order in study, work, production, and society in the provincial capital but also makes a bad impression among foreign guests and people of all sectors in society. Moreover, people with ulterior motives are very apt to make use of such incidents to cause disturbances. We hope the students will cherish the

hard-earned situation of stability and unity, spontaneously obey the law and the regulations, oppose disturbances, and reflect the situation and put forward their views to the party and government in a reasonable and calm fashion through normal channels. They should believe that the party and government will act in accordance with the people's wishes and gradually resolve all the problems along democratic and legal lines. Those who refuse to heed this admonition and continue to storm party and government organs, vital departments, and important social activities will be dealt with as necessary in accordance with the "PRC Regulations on Public Security Control Punishments." The perpetrators will be responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. In actions that constitute crimes, those responsible will be held criminally accountable.

#### **Sichuan Demonstrations Spread**

*HK1805010889 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] At about 0800 on 17 May, there were already about 3,000 students from Sichuan Industrial College and Sichuan Normal University sitting in the Renmin Nanlu Square in Chengdu. From 0900 to 1100, tens of thousands of students from 12 tertiary education institutes in the city gathered in the square and then started a street procession. They shouted slogans for democracy and freedom in support of the patriotic action of the Beijing students.

Students of the Chengdu Physical Culture College marched in the front of the procession. They were followed by contingents from the Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu Chinese Medicine College, Sichuan Industrial College, Sichuan University, Chengdu Science and Technology University, West China Medical University, Chengdu Meteorological College, Sichuan Music College, Sichuan Education College, and Southwest Communications University.

At 1200, the marchers arrived at the entrance of the provincial government building. They waved banners inscribed "Oppose bureaucratism," "Oppose corruption," "Save education," and "Down with official profiteers," and demanded a dialogue with the provincial government leadership. At 1235, the government broadcast an announcement to the students that a vice governor would hold a dialogue with them at the Sichuan Education College. At 1250, some of the students started to disperse. At 1300, the students elected 20 representatives for the dialogue with the responsible comrades at the provincial government. The dialogue will be held this afternoon [18 May]. It has been agreed that every tertiary education institute will elect four representatives to attend the dialogue.

Our reporter has learned that Vice Governor Han Bangyan and responsible persons of departments concerned will hold the dialogue with the students.

At 1115, more than 10 journalists of the SICHUAN QINGNIAN BAO [Sichuan Youth Journal] appeared in the Renmin Nanlu Square waving a banner inscribed "Some reporters of SICHUAN QINGNIAN BAO supporting the students' patriotic action; the truth must be told." At 1130, these young journalists, wearing their badges, joined the marching ranks of the Chengdu Science and Technology University. In the afternoon, some journalists of CHENGDU WANBAO [Chengdu Evening News] and some science and technology workers from the Chengdu branch of the Academy of Science and the Southwest Physics Research Institute also went on the streets in support of the students' patriotic action.

During the day, over 10,000 students and some young teachers from Chongqing University, Chongqing Engineering College, Chongqing Normal College, and the No 2 department of the Chinese Journalism College staged a procession through the streets of Chongqing to voice support for the students on hunger strike in Beijing. Many of the students held tape recorders playing the Internationale. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the route to watch them pass. Many workers and peasants and some People's Liberation Army fighters supported the university students' action.

Some students also staged processions in Zigong, Wanxian, Leshan, Yaan, and Fuling in support of the Beijing students on hunger strike.

According to our correspondent's report at 0500 this morning, over 2,000 students from Chengdu colleges were still sitting on the Renmin Nanlu Square in support of the Beijing students. Some 100 students of the Sichuan University started a hunger strike at midnight in support of the Beijing students. An ambulance from this university is parked at the square, and some medical workers have given water and medicine to the students on hunger strike.

#### **Yunnan Students March, Meet Governor**

*HK1705144789 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] This afternoon several thousand college students in the Kunming area took to the streets to hold demonstrations in support of the student hunger strikers in the country's capital.

At about 1300 the students left their school campuses and started demonstrating along Dongfeng Road. After converging at Dongfeng Square, they marched toward Wuhuashan, the site of the provincial government, and urged provincial leaders to reply to their questions. At the time of filing this report Governor He Zhiqiang and responsible persons of the relevant departments had been holding a dialogue with student representatives since about 1700.

### **Zhejiang Students Demonstrate**

OW1705135289 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] The hunger strike by Beijing college students has entered its fifth day. Colleges students and some faculty members and workers in Hangzhou, Ningbo, and Wenzhou of Zhejiang Province also held demonstrations and boycotted classes to continue to voice their support for Beijing students' petition.

At 0900 hours, several hundred students from Zhejiang Fine Arts College, led by a group of young teachers, held a demonstration in the street. They went through Hubin Road and Baochu Road and reached Zhejiang University. As they approached the campus of Zhejiang University, the students of the university lined the road to welcome them by beating gongs and drums and setting off firecrackers.

Reporters found several dozen students staging a sit-in in front of the entrance of the administration building of Zhejiang University. They wore white headbands to express their support for Beijing students.

At around 1300 hours, some 10,000 students from Hangzhou University, Zhejiang Agricultural University, Zhejiang Pedagogical College, Zhejiang Metrological College, Zhejiang Electronics Engineering College, Hangzhou Commercial College, Zhejiang Medical University, and Hangzhou Teachers College also successively took to the street to demonstrate. Shouting slogans such as Farewell to the hunger strikers, Salute to the brave, and others, they covered almost all the major streets in Hangzhou. The reporters saw streamers in the procession bearing such inscriptions as People's teachers support students, Teachers of Hangzhou University support students, and others. While the reporters marched slowly with the procession, warm applause burst out frequently among onlookers. On Hubin Road, some people presented flowers to the demonstrating students.

According to a special dispatch of this station from Ningbo, some 1,000 students and some faculty members and workers from Ningbo Teachers College and Ningbo University held a demonstration in the streets of Ningbo. They held placards bearing such slogans as Support the Beijing students' movement; Oppose corruption; Freedom of patriotism; and Uphold Democracy, and shouted slogans as they were marching. The students organized liaison personnel and pickets to maintain order. After more than 2 hours of marching, the procession reached the Ningbo City People's Government Building at 1530 hours. At the time of this special dispatch, the students were shouting slogans in front of the entrance of the city government and some of them had already broken into the city government compound.

To our knowledge, some students from Zhejiang Teachers' College rushed to Hangzhou from Jinhua and took part in today's demonstration. Several hundred students

and some journalists also took to the street to demonstrate today. By 1700 hours, when this report was sent, the demonstrating students were still holding a sit-in at Wuling Square.

### **Groups Pressure Government for Student Dialogue**

#### **Shanghai Union Message**

OW1805093289 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0500 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council today cabled a message to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The following is the text of the message.

To the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for forwarding to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council:

The hunger strike of the more than 3,000 students in Tiananmen Square has entered its seventh day, and the hunger strike of the students in Shanghai has also entered its third day. Their young lives are in imminent danger. The workers are distressed by the students' hunger strike. Workers in Shanghai are extremely concerned about this, and activities in support of the students are spreading. This has already affected production and life. To swiftly stop the further worsening of the situation, we urge Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng to go to the students as soon as possible to hold dialogue with the students without conditions. We urge the Central Committee to take the overall situation into consideration, have the courage to assume responsibility, and forthwith adopt decisive measures or make specific reply to the just and reasonable demands made by the students and workers.

#### **Media Urge Meetings**

OW1805100389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2130 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Thousands of journalists from 14 press units in the capital issued an open letter to the party Central Committee and the State Council at 2200 [1300 GMT] on 17 May, in connection with the students' unrest.

The open letter stated: In view of the harm done to the students' health at the critical moment of national disaster, we earnestly hope that principal responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council will put the overall situation of the nation above anything else, conform with popular feeling, and take effective action to prevent the situation from getting worse. We urge General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng to visit the students on hunger strike at Tiananmen Square and agree with their reasonable demands on the site. We request that the party Central Committee hold a sincere dialogue, attended by responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council.



The open letter was signed by journalists from 14 press units in the capital. They are RENMIN RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, XINHUA News Agency, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, NONGMIN RIBAO, KEJI RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO, BEIJING RIBAO, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Central Television Station, the International Broadcasting Station, and ZHONGGUO RIBAO.

#### **Press Units Send 'Open Letter'**

HK1805090889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0805 GMT 18 May 89

["Fourteen Beijing Press Units' Open Letter to CPC Central Committee and State Council"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—At 2200 yesterday evening, thousands of journalists from 14 Beijing press units issued an open letter to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the student demonstration.

The text of the open letter is as follows:

"The students are in imminent danger! The situation is critical! The country is in a desperate situation! We sincerely hope that the responsible comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council will take the overall situation and interests of the state into account, go with the tide of popular feeling, and make efforts to prevent the situation from turning for the worse. We hope that general secretary Zhao Ziyang and premier Li Peng will go to see the hunger striking students in Tiananmen Square and meet their reasonable demands. The central authorities should hold a genuine dialogue participated in by responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council."

The journalists who signed the open letter are from RENMIN RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, NONGMIN RIBAO, KEJI RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO FUNU BAO, BEIJING RIBAO, Central Broadcasting Station, China Television Station, International Broadcasting Station, and CHINA DAILY.

#### **Media Urges Open Dialogue**

HK1805114489 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0757 GMT 18 May 89

["Personnel from 19 Overseas and Home Media Send Letter to Zhao Ziyang, Li Peng"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Nineteen overseas and home news media this afternoon sent a letter to CPC Central Committee General Secretary Zhao Ziyang and State Council premier Li Peng in which they called on the highest-ranking leaders to open dialogue with students on an equal basis as quickly as possible.

The letter said: "The student hunger strike in Tiananmen Square has entered its 6th worrisome day! The situation has reached a very critical point. It is of concern to the whole country and is being focused on by the whole world. Yesterday, in Beijing the number of citizens participating in the call to support the students reached millions! This demonstrates that the student prodemocracy movement has received extensive support from the broad masses.

"We have just learnt from a news broadcast that you made a trip to the hospital this morning to visit the hunger striking students currently under medical treatment. We sincerely urge you to make use of the opportunity of this visit to arrange a direct meeting, in the fastest possible way, with students on hunger strike in Tiananmen Square, in which substantial dialogue can be conducted. Both the government and the students have repeatedly stated that the fundamental goals of both sides are identical. Both agree on eliminating corruption, making reform a reality, and launching China on the path of democracy and legal rule. We therefore have full reason to believe that the dialogue will achieve success.

"Messages from all over the world show that the current events in China have caused deep concern from the wide masses of overseas ethnic Chinese, Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and foreign friends. The hearts of the majority of the descendants of Chinese ancestors living overseas and foreign friends are linked with the hearts of Chinese people. They all hope for an early conclusion of the present events. They all hope to see China continue on its path of reform and reconstruction in an environment of stability and solidarity."

The letter to Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng was jointly signed by the following 19 news media: ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, HUA SHENG BAO, BEIJING REVIEW, PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL, CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, PEOPLE'S CHINA, CHINA REPORTS, Chinese Literature Publishing House, Foreign Language Press, New World Publishing House, Hong Kong WEN WEI PO, TA KUNG PO, HSIN WAN PO, MACAO DAILY NEWS, MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO [U.S. NATIONAL CHINESE DAILY NEWS], Apple Television New York, HUAFU XINWEN BAO [WASHINGTON NEWS], MEIHUA LUN TAN [U.S. AND CHINA FORUMS] and the LOS ANGELES HERALD.

#### **Early Dialogue Encouraged**

HK1805014589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1447 GMT 17 May 89

["An Early Dialogue Will Enable the Government To Regain the Support of the Whole Country"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—According to the weather report, a thunder shower is expected in the Beijing area tonight and tomorrow. Hearing this, like people in various quarters,

all colleagues in ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE are worried about the health conditions of students who are on hunger strike at the Tiananmen Square.

Students have been on a hunger strike for more than 100 hours. They are physically very weak, and some of them are in danger. Generally speaking, if a normal person does not eat anything for 5 to 6 days, his life will be endangered. In addition, if he is exposed to the sun and rain, an accident can hardly be avoided.

Today, people in various quarters in Beijing successively write letters to the CPC Central Committee and students on the hunger strike, earnestly entreating the highest leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to promptly conduct a dialogue with students, and to jointly devise a good method for breaking a deadlock. It will be the happiness of the Chinese nation if the demand is satisfied.

Demonstrations in Beijing and some big cities throughout the country are continuing, and the situation is truly very serious. In Beijing, workers have organized their demonstration contingent and gone out to the streets to demonstrate and to support students. At noon, an announcer of a state broadcasting station said: Students on strike at the square, the hearts of millions of people are linked with yours. A reporter of the station also interviewed a responsible person of the hunger strike. He said that if the two minimal demands are not satisfied, they will never stop the hunger strike.

Working personnel of some ministries and commissions under the State Council, shop assistants, doctors, journalists, secondary school teachers and students, and so on have also participated in the demonstrations. The possibility of the deterioration of the situation cannot be ruled out.

The government and students have stated that their main objectives are roughly the same, because they are striving for the eradication of corruption, and the realization of political reform, so that China will embark on the path of democracy and legal system. Such being the case, there is a prerequisite for the two sides to iron out their differences through dialogue. At present, students on hunger strike have realized that compatriots in various quarters have shown concern for them. The government has affirmed the patriotic enthusiasm of students, and repeatedly given consideration to the health of students on hunger strike. Under such circumstances, the highest leaders of the government must comply with the popular feelings, and make the best use of the situation to conduct a dialogue with students as early as possible.

What should be done to enable China to free itself from the current abnormal situation, so that it can truly embark on a normal path? This is an issue which must be deeply pondered over by all Chinese who have experienced the current event.

At present, people in various parts and various quarters throughout the country are urgently and successively urging the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to conduct a dialogue with students. Like people in various quarters throughout the country, colleagues of this agency also earnestly hope that the current situation will be eased and problems solved as early as possible, and that confrontation will be replaced by dialogue, so that a stable situation in China will be restored as early as possible.

#### Democratic Parties Want Talks

OW1705135189 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—The chairmen of four democratic parties today urged Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang to arrange for talks between party and government officials and the demonstrating students as soon as possible.

In a letter addressed to Zhao, Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the China Democratic League, Sun Qimeng, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association, Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Jiusan Society, expressed concern over the increasingly tense situation in Tiananmen Square.

They said they hope the students' requests will be met in a democratic and legal way, as the students' action is a patriotic movement and their reasonable requests are consistent with the views of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

They suggested that major leaders of the party Central Committee and the State Council meet the students and hold talks with them as soon as possible.

They also expressed sincere hope that the hunger strikers will end their strike and go back to classes in the interests of the nation as well as of their own health.

#### Students Petition for Talks

OW1705140389 Beijing XINHUA in English 1346 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—The Students' Federation of the Beijing Municipality presented a petition on Tuesday to the General Offices of the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

The Beijing television station said this evening that the petition demanded that the supreme leaders of the Central Committee and the State Council go straight to Tiananmen Square to have direct discussions with the student hunger strikers.

"As the hunger strikers are in the fourth day of their fast on Tiananmen Square," the petition said, "their lives are in a serious condition."

It asked for a quick break of the deadlock between the central authorities and the students.

### 12 NPC Members Appeal for Meeting

HK1805112589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0901 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—12 NPC Standing Committee members today made an emergency appeal, calling on the NPC Standing Committee to hold an emergency meeting to discuss the current grave situation in China. The full text of the emergency appeal is as follows:

Today, the hunger strike staged by some young students at Tiananmen Square has entered its sixth day. So far, nearly 1,000 people have fainted because of physical weakness. If the situation continues, the problem will become more complicated and more serious. We are deeply worried about the grave situation and about the health of the hunger striking students. Therefore, we have decided to make this emergency appeal:

1. We think that the current student activities, including hunger strikes, demonstrations, and petition, are a patriotic student movement. Out of their love for their motherland and their enthusiastic support for the CPC, the students have put forward such slogans as "Supporting the Constitution," "Promoting Democracy," "Opposing Corruption," "Punishing Official Profiteering," and so on, which conform with the stand of the party and the government and have received understanding and support from all walks of life in the society. Therefore, we appeal to the principal leaders of the CPC and the State Council to meet the students and hold talks with them as soon as possible and to practically handle the reasonable demands made by the students within the orbit of democracy and legal system.

2. We earnestly request the hunger striking students to immediately end their current hunger strike in the interests of the great cause of developing our motherland and for their own health. Students, your parents, families, and the broad masses of the people are concerned about you from the bottom of their hearts.

3. We suggest that the NPC Standing Committee hold an emergency meeting as soon as possible to discuss the current grave situation and seek a solution to the problem.

The NPC Standing Committee Members: Ye Duzheng, Feng Zhijun, Jiang Ping, Xu Jialu, Wu Dakun, Chen Shunli, Lin Lanying, Yang Jike, Hu Daiguang, Tao Dayong, Peng Qingyuan, and Chu Zhuang.

### Others Urge Dialogue

OW1705133689 Beijing Domestic Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 89

[Excerpts] The leaders of four democratic parties, some mass organizations, and people of all walks of life in the capital are watching with anxiety the developments of the hunger strike at Tiananmen Square. Today they have issued separate emergency appeals urging the student hunger strikers to care for their health and urging principal party and government leaders to quickly move toward a dialogue with students by meeting with them directly to find an effective way of solving problems.

Fei Xiaotong, chairman of the China Democratic League; Sun Qimeng, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Lei Jieqiong, chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; and Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the Jiusan Society today jointly sent a letter to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC]. The letter says: The sit-in and hunger strike by Beijing university students at Tiananmen Square is still in progress. The health and lives of many students are in imminent danger. We are worried by this grave situation. To show our love of students and for the purpose of stabilizing the situation, we hereby make an emergency appeal to you.

1. We hold that the action taken by students constitutes a patriotic movement. The reasonable demands put forward by them are identical with the stand of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We hope that the students' reasonable demands will be solved through democratic and statutory means.

2. We suggest that the principal leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council quickly meet with students to have a dialogue with them. At the same time, we also sincerely hope that the student hunger strikers stop the hunger strike and return to their schools in the interests of the state and nation and of their health.

The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] of China, the All-China Youth Federation, and the All-China Student Federation this afternoon issued an urgent appeal saying: We do not want to see any harm to students' health and lives. Neither do we want to see a reversal in the progress of reform and economic construction. We implore the principal leaders of the party and the government to quickly go among the students to fully understand their patriotism and reasonable demands, to prevent the situation from getting worse. We hold that under the leadership of the party, the only choice is to solve the problems through sincere dialogue and democratic and statutory means. We suggest that a constructive dialogue should be held as soon as possible on the basis of trust and understanding. We hope and also believe that the party and the government will earnestly accept the reasonable demands of students and other people and will be determined to eliminate



graft, advance reform of political and economic systems, improve democracy and legality, and push forward China's socialist modernization. The urgent appeal earnestly expresses the hope that all sectors of society rescue the student hunger strikers at the square out of humanitarian consideration to maintain order there and to safeguard students' health and safety. [passage omitted]

The presidents of Beijing Medical University, the Xiehe Medical University of China, Beijing College of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and the Capital Medical College today issued an urgent appeal saying: The patriotism of students is extremely valuable, but they should take care of their health. They should not refuse to eat or to drink. They should accept medical treatment and pay attention to individual hygiene to prevent themselves from being inflicted with other diseases.

Their urgent appeal also says: We hope that the principal leaders of the party and the government pay special attention to the serious consequences that might be brought about by the deteriorating health of the students, and meet and talk directly with students as soon as possible.

Part of the cadres, party members, and Communist Youth League members of departments under the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry issued an open letter to the party Central Committee and State Council at 1600 [0700 GMT] this afternoon. The letter says: The students on the hunger strike, our brothers and sisters, are now very weak after so many hours without food. Their health is quickly deteriorating. We are deeply concerned about their health and about the future of the motherland. If this situation is not quickly solved satisfactorily, it might be exploited by some people, resulting in a true turmoil and causing irreversible losses to the reforms and the Four Modernizations drive. We implore the principal leaders of the party Central Committee and the State Council to quickly go among students to hold a direct and frank dialogue with them to win the support and understanding of students and people. At the same time, we also call on cadres and masses of government departments to remain at their posts and help in the satisfactory solution of the situation by taking reasonable and orderly action.

### Groups Plead for End to Hunger Strike

#### Article Urges Strike End

OW1805104789 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0100 GMT 18 May 89

[WEN HUI BAO Article by (Xu Shitan): "We Can No Longer Afford To Miss This Opportunity!"]

[Text] After reading the 17 May RENMIN RIBAO article on the students on the square, people deeply feel the same way. Eyewitnessing and hearing about the solemn and stirring actions of the students, who are staging a hunger strike in Tiananmen Square, all Chinese

people with a conscience feel deeply shocked and worried. College students have always been the elite of society and the hope of the Chinese nation. The patriotic student movement for democracy, which began in Beijing, has once again shown the world that the college students in China are worthy of the people's nurture and their teachers' teachings. They have already used their own actions to proudly indicate that the torch of patriotism, held high by forerunners of the May 4th Movement, will be passed on from one generation to the next, and will forever radiate. The support given by millions of people to the students is a just appraisal of the students' great pioneering undertaking. The spring of 1989 will be recorded in our history as something unforgettable.

The hunger strike staged by the students in Beijing has entered its fifth day. At the same time, college students in Shanghai had also begun their hunger strike. In this connection, their teachers are extremely worried, their parents feel distressed, and people in all sectors of life are laden with anxieties. The students on hunger strike have demonstrated their dauntless spirit to dedicate themselves to democracy. However, China's democracy has only begun. The path ahead remains long and arduous. For the nation, for their parents, and for themselves, the students must treasure their physical conditions and stop their hunger strike as soon as possible. Only by remaining strong physically, can one make even greater contributions to promoting democracy. The students must believe that they are not in an isolated position. They are backed by hundreds of millions of people. They are using various different forms to express the same aspirations to all the people throughout the country and are shouldering the same responsibilities which should be assumed by all the people in the nation.

This situation of confrontation should not go on any more. The students on strike are fainting one after another. Their youthful lives are seriously threatened by death. The situation is extremely dangerous. To prevent this situation from further deteriorating, we urgently call on the top leaders of the party and government to directly meet and open a dialogue with the students on hunger strike. We can no longer afford to miss this opportunity!

### Taiwan Democratic League Appeal

HK1805094489 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0641 GMT 18 May 89

[“Central Committee of Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Writes Letter of Appeal to CPC Central Committee and State Council”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]—The Central Committee of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League writes a letter of appeal to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The whole text is as follows:

People are getting very worried about the situation developing in the capital and throughout the country during the past few days. We are very worried too. In view of this, we make the following urgent appeals:

1. The situation is grim. We cannot delay any longer, otherwise the consequences would be too ghastly to contemplate. The highest responsible persons of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council should conduct sincere dialogues with the students as soon as possible to quickly solve the problems and save the lives of the students.
2. This student movement should be affirmed as a patriotic democratic movement and not turbulence. The students' own organization should be recognized as legal.
3. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council should bear in mind the overall situation, understand the people's feelings, and comply with the people's wishes. Every individual has to bear in mind national safety and abandon personal gain or loss.
4. The roots of the corruption phenomenon existing in provincial, party, and government organs should be thoroughly examined.

**'People's Forum' Column**

HK1805054189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
17 May 89 p 2

["People's Forum" Column by Chen Rong (6182 1369):  
"To Students in the Square"]

[Text] Students, you have been on a hunger strike in the square for 4 days, and several hundred students have passed out. Hearing this, I feel very anxious, worried, and sad. Now it is appropriate to say that the concern of the people throughout the country is pouring into Tiananmen Square.

Since the death of Comrade Yaobang, your patriotic act and your democratic spirit have been abundantly clear to all throughout the country. No matter how the government comments on, or when it will make a fair comment on it, I believe, unimportant. The people have made a comment on it, and history will make a further comment on it.

In the spring of 1989, young students have uttered the voice of the times as the vanguard elements of the people, and created their own image. Those unfair comment on them such as the "perplexed generation," "lost generation," and so on have been thrown to the winds. Facts have proven that you are the elite of the society, and the hope of China. In this sense, you have outstandingly accomplished the task entrusted to you by our times.

Just at this time, as an ordinary writer (in the meantime, I am also the mother of a university student), I also wish you to do something. I entreat you to end the hunger strike and petition and return to your campuses. This is

the desire of a writer, a mother, and millions upon millions of kind-hearted people throughout the country. If you return to the campuses, this does not mean that you are weak. You are still strong. You need to eat something and have a rest.

Some students might be worried about the possibility that after they end the petition, the authorities might think that the trouble is over, and will do things in the same old way. They might also be worried about the possibility that the situation might be worse. If they make such an estimation, this means they underrate the significance of the current student movement. Your actions have turned a new page in history. The democratization in China can only advance, but will never retreat. If it retreats, the people will never tolerate it.

History will never go back. The important historical task has fallen to the younger generation. You have done much, very much. Students, return to your campuses and have a rest, and let us share your heavy tasks! The method we adopt might be different from yours, but our desires are the same: building China into a socialist modernized country with sufficient democracy and freedom.

**Appeal by University Presidents**

OW1805034489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1542 GMT 17 May 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA)—Urgent Appeal of Presidents of Seven Schools of Higher Education in Beijing:

This is the sixth day since several thousand college students started their sit-in and hunger strike at Tiananmen Square. They are physically very weak and their lives and health are in serious jeopardy. This ever intensifying situation pains the hearts of the leading authorities of their schools, the vast number of teaching staff, and these students' parents. We are greatly worried about the situation and the health of the hunger strikers. We agree with the open letter of the presidents of the Beijing Teacher Training University and nine other universities and colleges released on 16 May. The situation at Tiananmen Square must not continue any longer. With great anxiety, we urgently and sincerely appeal to the principal leaders of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to hold sincere, face-to-face dialogue with the students. We also fully believe that the vast number of students will present their rational requests to the party and the government through resorting to reason and understanding.

Fellow students, we are greatly touched by your precious patriotism as demonstrated by your demand for hastening the democratization process, combating corruption,

and expediting reform. However, considering the historical burden on your shoulders and your current health situation, we earnestly hope you will stop your hunger strike and return to campuses to take a good rest and recover.

We pledge to do our best to promote dialogues between the vast number of students, and the party and government. We also sincerely appeal to people of all social quarters to join us to make a success of the work in this regard.

[Signed] He Minglun, president of the Beijing Institute of Commerce

[Signed] Sun Minzhi, president of the Beijing Teachers College of Physical Culture

[Signed] Hamat, acting president of the Central Institute for Nationalities

[Signed] Wang Yiduan, president of the Beijing Institute of Light Industry

[Signed] Zhang Xiuxue, vice president of the China Youth Institute of Political Science

[Signed] Chou Chunlin, president of the Northern China Polytechnical University

[Signed] Shao Zhenhao, president of the Beijing Civil Engineering Institute

[Dated] 0100 on 18 May [1600 GMT 17 May]

#### Commerce Federation Head Appeals

OW1705184489 Beijing XINHUA in English 1816 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA)—Rong Yiren, president of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, today urged top party and government officials to meet hunger-striking students and talk with them as soon as possible.

In a letter addressed to Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Rong said that he was extremely anxious about the increasing tension in Tiananmen Square where some fasting students are suffering harm to their health and lives.

To bring an end to the hunger strike and restore normal order in the capital, he suggested that top party and government officials meet and talk with student representatives as soon as possible so as to show the determination of the party and the government to enhance democracy and law, oppose corruption, build a honest and clean government and expand openness.

He said the officials should try their best to get the students to end the hunger strike as of today with the interests of the whole nation taken into account, so that dialogues between the government and the students may proceed in an atmosphere featured by harmony and trust.

Today, some members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference also urgently appealed to top party and government officials to immediately meet and talk with students and make a correct evaluation of students' patriotic action.

In their urgent plea, they also urged students to end their hunger strike as soon as possible.

#### Social Scientists Send Letter

HK1805110589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0808 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—An urgent letter of appeal signed by 114 noted personages in the field of social sciences was submitted today to the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the NPC Standing Committee. By 1000 today, the signature drive was continuing.

The letter of appeal says:

1. University and college students in Beijing demand democracy and the rule of law, oppose corruption, and promote reform with their intense patriotic enthusiasm. This should be appraised in a fair way.
2. The main responsible persons of the party and government must conduct a direct dialogue immediately with students and personages in various circles of the society. They should conscientiously listen to the opinions of the masses, dare to assume responsibility, and make a frank and honest self-criticism.
3. The intense patriotic enthusiasm of the students on strike at Tiananmen square is abundantly clear to the whole society. But their health has been seriously harmed. We hope that the government will immediately take proper measures and create conditions so that students will stop their hunger strike.

The letter of appeal continues: China which is carrying out its reform and construction can no longer afford to suffer any setbacks. We also appeal to the broad masses of students and people in various circles in society to remain calm and exercise reason and restraint to jointly create a stable social environment in the interest of promoting reforms and construction, and solving a series of social problems.

Those who signed the letter of appeal include Hu Sheng, Zhang Youyu, Liu Danian, Chen Hansheng, Qian Zhongshu, Li Zehou, Liu Zaifu, and so on.



**CPPCC Members Issue Appeal**

OW1705190089 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin  
1300 GMT 16 May 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] Today some Beijing-based members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] issued an emergency appeal to the students on hunger strike at Tiananmen Square.

The appeal says: Dear students, to show concern for state affairs, to strive for democracy, and to urge the government to make greater progress in reform to accomplish the grand goal of revitalizing the Chinese nation, you have held meetings, you have discussed political affairs, and you have had little rest or food in the past month. Since 13 May, you have come to Tiananmen Square to stage a hunger strike. We are moved indeed.

We also sincerely hope that the government is honest, that it will pay attention to education, and that it will improve the people's livelihood. But political reform in a country with a population of 1.1 billion cannot be accomplished in a short time. China will belong to you in the near future. You are the future masters of our country. We are greatly concerned about your healthy growth.

You have been fasting at Tiananmen Square for 4 days. The night is cold and your health has been fairly seriously hampered. We are truly very worried and feel uneasy about this.

In addition, Soviet leader Gorbachev is visiting China after relations between China and the Soviet Union, two great neighboring countries, have been frozen for some 30 years. This is favorable to world peace and to the development of science and technology in the two countries, to economic and cultural exchanges between them, and to the improvement of the material and cultural lives of our two countries. Many countries have been able to build their nations in peace. This is an encouraging development.

We should safeguard our international prestige and ensure a smooth end to this Sino-Soviet summit. We, the CPPCC members, have the right and the obligation to participate in and to discuss state affairs. In the future, students can continue to put forward their requests, and their problems can be solved in the form of CPPCC motions. I believe that the CPPCC members' patriotic sentiment is the same as yours. Since we cannot get in touch with all of them, only a few of those associates whom we can contact are making this emergency appeal. We hope that the students will take care of their health, that they will cherish our country's international prestige, and that they will return to school as soon as possible in order that every possible way may be found and common efforts undertaken to conduct reform thoroughly and to build our nation with patriotism.

[Signed] Yuan Xiaoyuan, Luo Yuanzheng, Wang Yunfeng, Ma Xingyuan, Zhou Mingzhen, and (Guo Luhan).

**Trade Unions Donate Money to Hunger Strike**

OW1805080689 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0729 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA)—The All-China Federation of Trade Unions donated 100,000 yuan (27,000 U.S. dollars) today to the Beijing Committee of the Red Cross to be used in medical aid to students now in the sixth day of hunger strike.

A spokesman for the federation said the Beijing university students' hunger strike at Tiananmen Square has aroused great attention and deep sympathy among workers in China.

"We workers are deeply concerned about the health and lives of the students," the spokesman said.

The money was sent to the Beijing Red Cross Committee by Zhang Ruiying, vice chairman of the federation, the spokesman said.

**'Sexual Habits' Authors Apologize to Muslims**

HK1805021889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1333 GMT 17 May 89

[ "'Sexual Habits' Authors Openly Apologize to Islam" ]

[Text] Taiyuan, 17 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The two authors of the book "Sexual Customs," who have been held in custody, were overcome with regret when they learned that the book had hurt the feelings of the vast number of the Muslim masses in China and caused serious consequences. They have written an open letter to apologize to the muslim masses.

The two authors are young editors for the Shanxi People's Publishing House and the Xiwan Publishing House. For the purpose of making profits, they plagiarized the third volume on sex of a collection on social customs published in Taiwan. They asked the Shanghai Cultural Publishing House and Taiyuan's Xiwang Publishing House to publish this book entitled "Sexual Habits," and expected that the new name of the book might attract more readers. The 200,000-character book explained the design of the Muslim temples and decorations in terms of sex, and this irritated the Muslim masses in China, who regarded this as a serious insult to Islam and expressed strong indignation. In early May, Muslim masses in Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai held rallies and staged demonstrations, demanding that the authors be punished severely. Some Muslims even threatened to assassinate the authors, and they also offered a reward for the killing of the authors. In Beijing and Shanghai, Muslim students also staged demonstrations to express strong indignation against the book.

The State Press and Publications Administration has paid attention to the serious consequences caused by the publishing of this book, and has ordered the department concerned to immediately confiscate and destroy the book "Sexual Habits" because it seriously hurt the feelings of the Muslim nationalities in China; and they will take serious disciplinary and legal actions against the authors and other responsible people.

On the early morning of 7 May, the Shanxi Provincial Press and Publications Bureau took over all the 95,000 copies of "Sexual Habits", bound and unbound, from the Sanyi Printing Houses, and immediately destroyed all these books by turning the paper into pulp. At the same time, more than 13 million copies of the book were taken away from various book distribution units in the whole province. The relevant department of the Shanxi provincial government also destroyed the graphic-art films for the cover and text of the book. The authors were also suspended from their duties and were held in custody according to Shanxi's local regulations.

At present, the unrest evoked by the book has gradually calmed down.

**Paper 'Petitions' Shanghai People's Congress**  
HK1805104389 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 0642 GMT 18 May 89

["SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO Writes Letter of Petition to Shanghai People's Congress"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO sent "a letter of petition" to Shanghai People's Congress Standing Committee on 17 May, complaining against CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee's indifference, which is typified by procrastination.

The "Letter of Petition" said:

1. Two weeks have passed since this paper's editorial committee and the entity of its workers and staff expressed where they stand to the Municipal Party Committee, which has so far turned a deaf ear to us. We demand a rapid answer from the Municipal Party Committee.

2. It has been 3 weeks since the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee made the erroneous decision, and has, to date, insisted on the belief that its handling of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO has been correct. We hold the view that such perverse behavior is characterized by turning a deaf ear to public opinion, and sabotaging stability and unity as well as the building of democracy.

3. We firmly demand the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee to stop tampering with freedom of the press, and the normal operation of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, so that No 422 issue of the paper is published as quickly as possible.

4. The CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee should bear all political consequences and economic responsibility for continuing its intervention with freedom of the press.

### Jiang Zemin Under Pressure

HK1805030789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA  
MORNING POST in English 18 May 89 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Shanghai party secretary Jiang Zemin has come under increasing pressure as more than 5,000 student demonstrators in the city protested against his treatment of the liberal weekly WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

"The HERALD speaks for the people and should be supported," was one slogan shouted by demonstrators and hunger-strikers outside municipal government offices in the Bund.

The students demanded that Mr Jiang openly re-examine his decision with regard to the HERALD and to reinstate its editor Qin Benli.

Meanwhile, over 700 intellectuals have signed a petition to the local government and Congress, protesting against the official treatment of the weekly.

Late last month, Mr Jiang had banned the April 24 issue, sacked Mr Qin and sent a "working group" to oversee editorial matters.

The issue in question contained articles eulogising the achievements of the late liberal leader Hu Yaobang.

Earlier this week, municipal authorities also delayed distribution of the weekly's May 15 issue which carried articles by HERALD sympathisers attacking the party committee for punishing the paper.

Key demands of the 700 intellectuals included the reissue of the April 24 edition, reinstatement of Mr Qin and withdrawal of the working group.

The petition also asked Mr Jiang to hold a dialogue with HERALD journalists.

"The freedom of speech and publication of citizens must be upheld," it said.

Yesterday afternoon, staff of the weekly also presented a petition to the Shanghai party committee.

The petition asked the committee "to stop interfering with the freedom of the press and the work of the HERALD".

It said the party authorities' action "is against the wishes of the people and will disrupt stability and unity" of the people.

"All political and economic consequences must be born by the Shanghai party committee," the petition added.

So far, more than 600 journalists from about 60 media organisations throughout the nation have written to the HERALD expressing support for its editor and showing disapproval of the Shanghai authorities.

Even novelist Ba Jin, China's grand old man of letters, has weighed in with his support of the weekly.

"The HERALD has done a lot in pushing forward reform and quickening the process of democracy."

Analysts note that Mr Jiang now has little choice but to give in to the demands of the students and intellectuals.

Yesterday, Shanghai party officials and Mr Qin discussed ways in which the editor could be reinstated.

"It is possible that Mr Qin will get his old job back in the near future," said a source close to the weekly.

"At the same time, however, face-saving formula needs to be found for the Shanghai party committee."

#### Writer Concerned About Incident

HK1805111389 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0313 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Shanghai 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Famous writer Ba Jin, who is receiving medical treatment in the Shanghai Huadong Hospital, expressed his concern about the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO incident in his talks with friends a few days ago.

Ba Jin said: It has been 70 years since the May 4th Movement. I hope the process of democratization in China will proceed at a greater pace.

He said that he likes SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, claiming he is a faithful reader of the newspaper. He added: "I know Qin Benli, and appreciate his guiding ideology and his daring and resolution in running the paper. SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO has made a substantial contribution to the work of promoting reform, opening up to the outside world, and democratization in China."

The old man, who has consistently advocated speaking the truth, said: "It is necessary to speak the truth whether you run a newspaper or write an essay. A newspaper must speak the truth for the people. There was a saying in the past that 'the newspaper should become the mouthpiece of the people.' It is well said."

#### Li Peng Speaks at 16 May State Council Session

##### Discusses Agriculture

OW1705050789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1545 GMT 16 May 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng today presided over a work conference of the State Council, listened to a report by Minister of Agriculture He Kang, and discussed problems concerning the current agricultural production situation and summer grain purchase.

According to the meeting, China's agricultural development has begun to turn for the better. The present agricultural production situation is fairly good, thanks to the effective measures taken by governments at all levels in regard to agricultural production, particularly the positive efforts made by the broad masses of peasants. Summer grain crops are growing well. Although some localities have suffered serious natural disasters, including storms, hailstorms, plant diseases, and pest insects, good harvests of summer grain and oil-bearing crops can still be expected in the country as a whole, if no other major natural disasters occur in the near future.

Li Peng said: People's governments at all levels and various departments concerned under the State Council should continue to organize well the work of agricultural production, particularly the work of producing and supplying the means of agricultural production. Funds for buying agricultural products should be made available, and the purchase of summer grain should be done well by every possible means. In particular, local people's governments at all levels in major summer grain-producing regions should take the responsibility for summer grain purchase, protect peasants' enthusiasm for selling the grain, fulfill the purchase plan, and ensure the interests of the peasants.

##### Calls for Successful Harvest

OW1605122289 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT  
16 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng called on local governments to put in greater effort to ensure this year's harvest at a working conference of the State Council held here today.

Li said an increase in grain production this year will be of great significance for the stability of the market and prices, as well as the development of the national economy. He added that he hoped that all the people will join hands to overcome difficulties and obtain a good harvest.

Li also stressed that while trying to fulfill their purchasing targets, governments at various levels and relevant departments of the State Council should also do their best to collect funds for the purchases and protect farmers' interests.



According to the conference, the State Council will hold a national telephone conference to further organize agricultural production and the purchase of grain and oil.

### State Council Circulars on Issues of Concern

#### Aid for Disaster Victims

HK1605091189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
11 May 89 p 1

[XINHUA report: "General Office of the State Council Issues Circular on Taking Care of Disaster Victims"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)—The General Office of the State Council today issued the "Circular on Making Proper Arrangements for the Livelihood of Disaster Victims," calling on the government and departments concerned at all levels to enhance relief work and help tide disaster victims over their difficulties.

The circular pointed out that since last year China has been frequently hit by natural disasters. These have increased the difficulties for the disaster victims in production and livelihood. We have now entered a critical period in making arrangements for the livelihood of disaster victims. The State Council calls on the government and departments concerned at all levels to do the following properly:

First, rapidly deliver relief grain and funds into the hands of the disaster victims. The government at all levels should immediately send cadres to the disaster areas, divide up the work and assign a part to each cadre or group, and check implementation of the work, village by village and household by household. The problems discovered should be resolved promptly. The problems that cannot be resolved should be reported to the higher authorities and no loopholes should be left. Those involved in dereliction of duty in relief work shall be sternly punished. Those who misappropriate, embezzle, or privately share relief grain and funds shall be severely punished according to law.

Second, the relief grain and funds should be used where they are needed most. The scope of relief work should be kept under control and focused on the areas and masses suffering from serious disasters. It is necessary to check the practices of distributing relief grain and funds on an equal basis or giving preferential treatment to relatives or friends.

Third, continue to pay attention to the transportation of grain. The area where grain is transported should implement the grain transportation charges and subsidies for price difference; and promptly transport relief grain to the countryside. The area which offers relief grain should take the overall situation into account, do a good job of allocating grain according to the plan, and never affect the implementation of the allocation plan for any excuse.

Fourth, organize the disaster victims in providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production. The government at all levels in disaster-stricken areas should rationally organize the labor force, develop rural industrial production and sideline occupations, and increase the sources of income and self-supporting capacity while doing a good job of spring plowing and strengthening management over summer crops. It is necessary to properly organize the activities of disaster-free areas in supporting disaster-stricken areas, of urban areas in supporting rural disaster areas, and of the masses, neighborhoods, relatives, and friends in helping each other to tide over the difficulties.

#### Jiangsu City Criticized

OW1505234989 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1405 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA)—The State Council today issued a circular, criticizing the government of Wuxi City in Jiangsu Province for continuing large-scale capital construction.

The circular urged the Jiangsu provincial government to "sincerely" handle the matter and "immediately" stop the construction of projects that violate the central government's regulation on the matter.

The circular says the Wuxi municipal government between last October and January this year approved the construction of 92 projects representing a total investment of 200 million yuan.

Also, it said, the city did not stop some construction as it should have done, and even resumed the construction of several projects that it had been decided to stop.

It said the action was a denial of the central government, and that the city government's mistake was very serious.

Since last September, when China introduced an austerity program in order to curb its record-high inflation, the cutting back of investment in capital construction has been one of the most important measures taken by the central government.

#### State Council New Appointments, Dismissals

HK1705023389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 May 89 p 2

[Report: "State Council Appoints and Dismisses Some Personnel"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)—The State Council recently appointed Zhang Weichao [1728 0251 6389] as consul general to Leningrad and Li Shichun [2621 0013 3196] as concurrently representative of the PRC to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific [UNESCAP]. At the same time, Zhang Zhen and Zhang Dewei were dismissed from their posts as consul general to Leningrad and representative to the UNESCAP.

**State Officials Return to Government Posts**  
*HK1605035489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
16 May 89 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Seventy per cent of state government officials assigned to jobs in companies or enterprises in the 1960s have returned to their government posts following a State Council decision last October that prohibits officials from holding concurrent positions.

The decision affects 1,024 government officials including 580 who had retired from government service and were brought back in to handle specific jobs, Sun Shuyi of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy said.

About 100 officials have chosen to remain in the companies they were assigned and have given up their government posts.

Another 181 have been allowed to keep their dual positions because they have special qualifications in technical, scientific, education, arts and literary fields which cannot be so readily filled. In many cases these officials are working for companies that can directly turn research results into products and that can provide funding for more research.

**Secrecy Bureau Head at Meeting on State Secrets**  
*OW1605133389 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
0200 GMT 11 May 89

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter (Mao Lei) and XINHUA reporter (He Ping)]

[Text] (Shen Hongying), director of the State Bureau of Secrecy, made a speech at the national conference on the work of safeguarding state secrets held yesterday. He said: For the implementation of the "Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding State Secrets," we should strive to complete the relevant support systems in various aspects so that there will be a set of practicable laws, regulations and systems for safeguarding state secrets within the next 3 to 5 years or even sooner. The law on safeguarding state secrets came into effect on 1 May this year.

Speaking on the tasks for the people handling the work to safeguard state secrets in the days to come, (Shen Hongying) said these include efforts to seriously implement the law on safeguarding state secrets, step up building the legal system, perfect the mechanism to maintain secrecy, develop the technologies to guard secrets and make the secrecy work gradually become one that is done within the legal system and in a standardized and scientific manner.

Analyzing the situation of the current secrecy work, (Shen Hongying) warned that stealing secret information during peacetime constitutes as much a serious threat to the

security and interests of the state as in wartime. (Shen Hongying) emphasized that, in handling secrecy work, it is necessary to not only safeguard state secrets but also facilitate work in all other fields and guarantee smooth progress of the implementation of the reform and open policy and of the drive for socialist modernization.

He revealed that reclassification of the rate of confidentiality will be carried out on a routine basis in the future in accordance with the law on safeguarding state secrets and the regulations to implement the law. It is expected that, through the reclassification work, we will be able to correct the past practice of overly extending the scope of secrecy, going too far or using different standards in rating confidentiality, and keeping confidential rating unchanged once a classification has been determined.

**Self-Criticism, External Criticism Viewed**  
*HK1605070189 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
11 May 89 p 2

["People's Forum" column by Sun Qimeng (1327 6386 1322): "Again Discussing Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Self-criticism is one of the outstanding indicators that distinguishes the CPC from other political parties. I would like to discuss my view on this issue.

First, it should be pointed out here that instead of containing any negative meaning, self-criticism represents a positive, progressive, realistic, and fine tradition. Self-criticism is by no means tantamount to exclusive self-denunciation. It is a truthful, dialectic materialist self-understanding. Only by consistently proceeding from reality in everything is it possible to arrive at such a self-understanding. To this end, it is necessary to inspect and analyze the rights and wrongs, merits and demerits, and relevant experience and lessons in our practical life. On this basis we should make a self-summation, analyze the subjective and objective causes, and then put forward plans or measures for improvement. We should devote ourselves to closely combining understanding with practice, improving and raising ourselves by concrete action in conscientious self-criticism. Thus, by repeatedly developing from self-understanding to self-practice and from practice to self-criticism we can constantly march forward.

Now, it is very important to stress the improvement and stepping up of ideological and political work and to make clear the position and role of self-criticism in this process. In launching ideological and political work, there are two sides: One is represented by the organizers and executors of ideological and political work and the other is the target of ideological and political work. Both are indispensable in launching self-criticism. Whether or not ideological and political work can genuinely yield results depends on whether or not those receiving education, i.e., the target of ideological and political work, have resolved their ideological problems and aroused their consciousness, enthusiasm, and spirit of practice.

To this end, it is necessary to turn ideological and political work into the target's self-understanding, self-criticism, and self-improvement. The organizers and executors of ideological and political work should also carry forward the style of self-criticism. In fact, the process of conducting ideological education is also a process in which the educators resolve their ideological problems and raise their ideological and political levels. Educators should first receive education. Only when they take the lead in carrying forward the style of self-criticism is it possible to thoroughly discard formalism and dogmatism and change the disgusting image of posing as educators and setting themselves above the masses. If they depart from self-criticism, teaching by personal example as well as verbal instruction, which is welcomed by the masses, is out of the question. In short, upholding and promoting self-criticism is a very important guiding principle in improving and stepping up ideological and political work.

Stressing self-criticism does not in any way mean that we underestimate external criticism, still less is it tantamount to the so-called shutting oneself up and pondering over one's mistakes as practiced in the past. Self-criticism cannot be without an impetus from external criticism. To make conscientious self-criticism, it is absolutely necessary to encourage the free airing of views and modestly listen to and extensively collect various opinions in order to warn, correct, and improve ourselves. On this count, we can say that self-criticism has deepened external criticism. Both are different, but no hard and fast line can be drawn between them. Similarly, self-criticism can also play a stimulating and guiding role for external criticism. A leader's boldness in making public and rectifying their shortcomings and errors is often followed by people's sincere trust and their frank, positive criticisms. Conversely, explaining away one's errors will inevitably lead to evil consequences. Comparatively speaking, genuinely scientific self-understanding and self-improvement should nevertheless depend on self-criticism because an external cause always plays its role through an internal cause. We can see that self is not restricted to individuals if we analyze still further. A small collective can also be taken as self, and a large collective, such as a region or a country, can also be regarded as self. In recent days, the party Central Committee has stressed the establishment and implementation of the supervisory system and, in the field of multiparty cooperation, called for the strengthening of supervision over the Communist Party. Supervision is a form of external criticism. Judging by the above-mentioned logic, only by satisfactorily combining extensive external supervision with conscientious self-criticism is it possible to attain the desired purpose.

#### Article Views May 4th Patriotic Spirit

HK1405081089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
8 May 89 p 6

[Article by Lei Yi (7191 7328): "A Brief Discourse on the Patriotic Spirit of the May 4th Movement"]

[Text] One of the major contents and characteristics of the May 4th Movement is patriotism. It has more profound historical significance and more complicated

intellectual elements than the previous Reform Movement in which there was the "attempt to survive through institutional change," and the Boxer Movement which tried to "eliminate the foreigners in support of the Qing Dynasty." However, rarely, in all this long time, has the movement's deep-layered, complicated consciousness been brought to attention.

A group of intellectuals, who had new knowledge and a sense of historical mission, began their reflections and search for the cause of failure when the republic had nothing but its name, and the Xin Hai revolution only resulted in disappointment. They tried hard to penetrate the political phenomena, which was only a surface, and looked for the root-cause of failure in the wider, cultural horizon. In this way the New Culture Movement was launched—an attempt to "remake the national character" by criticizing traditional culture and expanding democracy and science.

The dilemma of the problem, however, is that the very weapons of their enlightenment originated in the West, which was now invading China and had placed its survival in jeopardy. They were thus confronted with a sharp self-contradiction: Opposed to invasion and striving for national survival, they nevertheless must criticize their own culture by means of Western culture. They must now go further and probe the nature of the nation-state, of patriotism, and whether there was anything in the country worth their patriotism. The remark by Chen Duxiu was thought-provoking: "We should first ask what a country is before we ask whether we should love our country. A state was no more than a group of people in its origin. Externally, it was an organization that defended against suppression from others and internally, an organ which reconciled disputes among people." (Chen Duxiu: "Should We Love Our Country?") A series of articles published in NEW YOUTH, written by Gao Yihan, explored the origin and the nature of the nation-state and introduced various Western theories of state. These people enthusiastically propounded the Western contract state theory, which suggested that the state was a product of contract subscribed by people's will. Though this viewpoint, which saw the state as a spiritual product, was wrong, it had the merit of shattering such mystical concepts as "divine dynastic rule" and "state embodied in the emperor." It criticized in effect the state-worshipping theories that held that "the state is divine," and led from this to the conclusion that "the state is not necessarily the ultimate refuge of life." In their opinion, the state, instead of being the ultimate refuge of life, is but a path to it. People and the state have the rights to confront each other in an equal manner. The state has rights to its people, and so do people the state; people have obligations to the state, and so does the state to people. Thus, they rejected the idea of the state as being the highest entity, over and above people, and explicitly put forth the viewpoint of mutual commitments of rights and obligations between the state and the people.

Here, the pioneers of the New Culture Movement had broken through the traditional Chinese ethical-centered state theory. In traditional Chinese culture, "state" was



closely connected with "family," the former was only a larger projection of the latter. From "men are different from women" was born "loyalty between husband and wife," and from "the loyalty between husband and wife" came "kinship between father and son, and on that basis the monarch and his subjects will obtain their respective, normative status." From "kind father and filial son" was deducted "a monarch of propriety and an allegiant subject"—the state political principles were progressively evolved from family ethical relationships. Thus the relationship between an individual and the state was akin to a family relationship—an unshakable ethical one. No doubt this kind of ethical-centered state theory worked against the grain of modern commodity economy. One prerequisite for labor to become a commodity is that the laborer can make himself freely available without any appendage to his person. And contract state theory embodied and reflected precisely this spirit. It was exactly on the basis of this state theory that Chen Duxiu remarked in agitation: "A state is that which can safeguard the people's rights and procure happiness for people. Shorn of this function, whether a state survive or perish, there will be no pride or pity for it." ("Patriotism And Self-awareness") That is to say, there is no "naturally born" relationship between individuals and the state. When the state contradicts people's will, people have the right to demand the state to act according to people's interests. Thus, these pioneers of the New Culture Movement turned the previously vertical, above-below and state-individual relationship, into one of a horizontal and equal nature. In other words, the state itself is not an end, but a means that "can encourage different types of humanity to develop their innate potentials" and "for each to seek his suitable role to play."

However, despite their gain of the rational understanding that the state may not necessarily represent people's interests—"survive or perish a state may, there will be no pride or pity for it"—emotionally they were not able to sever the ties with the country where they were born and grew up. This conflict between reason and emotion created tremendous anguish in their hearts. They tried hard to find a more fundamental way to save their country. "The attempt of finding a more fundamental way to save the country from extinction hinges on the remaking of national character and behavior." (Chen Duxiu: "My Patriotism") Thus remaking "national character" became an urgent mission in saving the country, and in this way saving the country was unified to a certain extent with enlightenment.

Faced with the reality in Chinese society, Chen Duxiu signed: "A nation of people can be so spiritually and materially degenerated and demoralized that even if we were not invaded, what face and rights would we have to exist in this world?" ("My Patriotism") The general mood then was grief over the country's misfortune and fury for its failure. Lu Xun's bitter accusation in the mouth of his "madman" that traditional Chinese "morality and justice" devoured people, drew a strong resonance in the hearts of a whole generation of youths. Chen Duxiu went to the length of angrily accusing

Chinese of "neglecting bathing, their stench being even worse than the dogs and horses Westerners keep; and their kitchen ranges are in such a mess that even a European toilet is cleaner in comparison.... But all these are yet confined to filth which eyes can see, it is even more frightening when it comes to the impurities in their hearts." ("My Patriotism") Thus there left only one way out, namely, a total remaking of traditional Chinese culture, or completely replacing it with modern Western culture. Surprisingly, Chen Duxiu, the one who strongly advocated a scientific spirit, in as far gone as in 1920, when he was on the verge of converting to Marxism, could enthusiastically heap praise on Christianity of the West, and reproached his own country: "Chinese society has grown so callous and apathetic that—forgetting any good acts—even the bad act of suicide is seldom seen." So, "we must adopt the noble, great character of Jesus and nourish his burning, profound passion in our blood and thus salvage ourselves from the pit of cold-bloodedness, darkness and dirt." He listed 10 causes for all the conflicts since Christianity was introduced in China, saying: "In the 10 causes listed above, honestly, far more mistakes were made by Chinese than those by foreigners, which at the most numbered only one or two, and most of these they have already corrected." ("Christianity and Chinese") It can be seen from these radical, extreme phrases that Chen Duxiu and the like were of the opinion that although the impact of Western culture on Chinese was one accompanied by gun and boat, it had the positive function of waking up Chinese nationals from their slumber. But, though having rid themselves of narrow-minded patriotism and extreme nationalism, they were confronted with the dark reality they could not avoid falling victim to a kind of nationalistic nihilism.

The deeper cause for their complete, thorough negation of traditional Chinese culture then lay with their historical attitude, which held a temporal, and not a spatial, view toward Oriental and Occidental cultures. That is to say, they view "Western culture" as advancing and prosperous, "Oriental culture" as conservative and backward, and at best it was an exceptional case to human historical development. "The forms of institutions and artifacts of various countries may be different, but if the rulers are not thinking of driving their countries toward extinction, they will all have the spirit of following the same principle, and these countries will gradually become uniform. And when this becomes a current, it is irresistible whenever it spreads. In this context, if there is an attempt to resist the current with the argument of special national conditions, it will only betray yet a mentality of national seclusion, and a lack of knowledge of the international world." (Chen Duxiu: "Respectful Advice to Youths") Li Daqzhao also regarded oriental culture as "still" and "conservative," and Western culture as "mobile" and "progressive." ("The Fundamental Points of Difference Between Oriental and Western Cultures") We should put it this way: Oriental and Western cultures developed historically in total seclusion of each other. There is bound to be a great difference, and it is very hard for either one to copy the other in an

exact manner. However, we must not therefore lapse into cultural relativism, concluding that there was no homogeneity, no common frame of reference among human cultures or historical developments. People would be, and were, forced to make comparisons between different cultures and to use a common standard to evaluate which one was better or worse, and make their choices when Western powers conquered the East with sword and fire and absorbed the world in its own system. Chen Duxiu, who is regarded as the representative of the May 4th Movement, judged decisively: "If we are set on reform, then everything should be done in a new, Western way—there is to no need to mess around with the nonsense of national treasures or national conditions or whatever." (Chen Duxiu: "Chinese Political Problems of Today") And it was precisely this cultural homogeneity theory and linear historical view that paved the way for the spread of Marxism in China.

The patriotic spirit of the May 4th Movement can be seen as anti-imperialistic, yet free from a blind opposition to everything foreign, and patriotic yet not trying a policy of national seclusion. It transcended narrow-minded patriotism and nationalism and reached a new level. Of course, people can easily point a finger at the academic fallacies these persons committed. The point is they did not intend to be academic in the first place. It is perfectly reasonable to criticize their extreme and biased views. But this was exactly what they had intended, that they would rouse up their fellow countrymen with merciless phrases and "remake their national character" with violent criticisms. It is only in such a way that they could "pierce through deafness and open the eyes of the blind," and open up a new era in modern Chinese intellectual history. Today, times are different. Indignant phrases that rose out of the historical conditions of 70 years ago have blown past us like winds and clouds. But through these indignant phrases, the pure hearts agonizing over the country and the people, the sincere and feverish passions for the love of the country, and the souls tormented by the conflict between reason and emotion of the pioneers of the May 4th Movement, can still be clearly perceived.

**'Shortcomings' of Neo-Authoritarianism Theory**  
HK1505093089 Beijing JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO  
in Chinese 30 Apr 89 p 7

[Article by Chen Ziming (7115 1311 2494): "Shortcomings in the Structure of the Neo-Authoritarianism Theory"]

[Text] A new series of problems raised by the theory of neo-authoritarianism has stirred up ripples in the seemingly placid lake of the ideological and theoretical fields. That is very true. However, regrettably, the methods they use to build the theory for answering these problems are not new.

### The Method of Determinism

In order to strengthen the authoritative nature of their theory, the proponents of neo-authoritarianism have consciously or unconsciously borrowed the traditional way of thinking characteristic of the traditional thinking and theoretical fields, that is, the method of historical determinism. Please look at this example: "Social development has roughly gone through three stages: the stage of traditional despotism and authoritarianism, the stage of development of individual freedom under the protection of neo-authoritarianism, and the stage of combination of freedom and democracy." Neo-authoritarianism, as a "political pattern" in the "transition period of modernization," "has universal significance" and "historical rationality," is "an inevitable 'necessary disaster,'" and "a dilemma which cannot be shaken off."

Many critics questioned neo-authoritarianism for the historical and statistical evidence based on which the above conclusion was reached. Among the critics there are people with real knowledge and deep insight. But that is not the key point. Even if most historical facts support the points made by neo-authoritarianism, it is not appropriate and not reliable to adopt the method of argument characteristic of historical determinism.

Historians and social scientists who do not believe in historical determinism are not opposed to the generalization of historical facts, or to the bold hypothesis required by research and from the viewpoint of research. The key point involves the evaluation of and attitude toward this kind of generalization and hypothesis. The people who apply historical determinism treat it as a historical rule, which is unavoidable, and as something that "cannot be shaken off" and "must be accepted." This historical rule can be used like the natural rule to predict the future. If the prediction is not realized, it can be regarded as deviation due to the function of some accidental and temporary variables, but it will eventually return to the normal rule of historical development. People who do not believe in historical determinism treat it as some kind of explanation for history, or some trend that has statistical meaning. A trend is not a rule. History is a unique process that cannot be repeated. The conclusion that at a given time and in a given place there is a certain trend is a uniquely named historical topic, not a universal rule. When the possibility predicted by the trend does not come true, the trend could be itself an implication of the emergence of a new trend. This resembles a mathematician looking for a general formula for a series of figures. He might, according to the previous formulae, define a new general formula, and based on this new "N plus 1" formula, he might again define another new general formula. When historical chances are missed, we can never have them back. In the second half of the 19th century, China and Japan rivaled each other in competition of modernization. There could have been a much more favorable trend of competition for the extensive and abundant China if there had not

been the internal turmoil caused by the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, and if the Tongzhi Emperor could have lived longer and been more enlightened. However, China's strength was badly deprived and the favorable trend went to Japan after the Sino-Japanese War in 1894. This trend has not changed in the past 100 years. But we also cannot conclude for this reason that this trend is a rule, which will never change.

The proponents of historical determinism and the opponents of it possess very different attitudes. Historical determinism believers believe that there is a fixed script for history, if history can be compared to a performance. They will consciously perform according to the script, while other performers will be unconsciously manipulated by the director behind the curtain. Even if a certain role player speaks the wrong dialogue, the basic plot will not deviate. The nonbelievers see history as an impromptu performance, and every role player as a director. As a particular role player and at the same time a director, he strives to influence the performances of other performers by being a director, but he also knows that he has no power to manipulate the others. He has high hopes for the conclusion of the performance but lacks assurance, therefore he must perform better than he normally performs. At the critical moment when historic choices must be made, historical determinism believers will rely on the support of the historical rule, and often confine themselves to the simplified and stereotyped way of thinking. They do not analyze and operate real politics, and lack the necessary fervor and the explosive force to stand up for struggle.

The attitude of the proponents of neo-authoritarianism toward democracy is typical of the attitude of historical determinism. Some critics think that, the pitfall of neo-authoritarianism is that it treats democracy as some kind of means or tool, but not an end. We have the opposite view, that is, its pitfall is that it treats democracy as an end, not a dynamic mechanism. In the model of neo-authoritarianism, democracy is an ideal condition which will only appear at the end of the performance; it is a lifestyle of high quality that can only be enjoyed after we have warmth and food, and after we have achieved moderate affluence. And it is the recreation or game at the club of mature government officials. In their theoretical description, we cannot see the moral inspiration and centripetal force of democracy in reconstructing political culture, nor can we see the function of democracy in social mobilization and integration when a new political authority establishes legitimacy as well as a social foundation for itself.

Democracy is not a kind of righteous resolution or historic choice to neo-authoritarianism, but a necessary outcome that can be deducted scientifically from the ready-made theoretical model. For example, the birth of a democratic political system can be viewed as resulting from the development of the market. In fact, the saying that "we will inevitably have" is often the other way of expressing "we do not need to have today." The reason

for China having no democracy today is not that its economic or cultural standard is low. It is the result of the attitude and choice of the cream of intellectuals for several decades. If this attitude is still the attitude of the cream of Chinese society, then it is possible that there will be no democratic system in China 100 years later. This is because the conditions necessitating the choice of the intellectuals will still exist. China still lags far behind the developed countries, and the difference is becoming greater. From now to the predictable future, there will always be the pressure on catching up, the drive for instant success, the lure of the idea of the cream of society, and the attitude of neglecting democracy.

There is also the revised form of historical determinism, that is, determinism based on typology. Because its style is less arbitrary and more easily accepted, therefore the proponents of neo-authoritarianism also want to adopt this style. For example, they do not stress the "universal significance" true to "both the birthplace of modernization, England, and the extensive third world today," but confine its meaning to "the Southeast Asian countries." If this method has to work, typology must first be properly used, that is, based on the critical characteristics, set up classifications that are consistent from beginning to end, not specialities. Thereafter, we should find out from the similar ones the trend or law which concerns us.

Which critical characteristics can be used to classify "the Southeast Asian countries," or, as some people like to call them "the four small dragons in East Asia," with Mainland China so as to enable us to practise the successful experience of their neo-authoritarianism? Can common cultural backgrounds work? Other than the "four small dragons of East Asia" and Japan, Vietnam and North Korea also have common cultural backgrounds with China, but the proponents of neo-authoritarianism are not likely hoping to include their developments as successful experience of neo-authoritarianism. Can common political systems work? The political systems of "the four small dragons in East Asia" differ from each other. Hong Kong is still under British colonial rule. Singapore after independence formed the democratic political system dominated by one party resembling that of Japan after the war. Taiwan has until not long ago still practised Kuomintang single-party despotism which they carried with them from the mainland, and South Korea has practised for a long time military dictatorship, which is opposite to democracy and freedom. The common characteristics of "the four small dragons in East Asia" are that they have practised comparatively thorough systems of market economy on relatively advanced cultural backgrounds. This is different not only from China, but also from India. Therefore, even if these countries have successfully realized the transition of neo-authoritarianism to democratic politics, for Mainland China, their experience has no reference value.

#### The Method of Idealization.

The proponents of neo-authoritarianism have often stressed that they have a common goal with their critics and that the difference is only in the design of the



concrete operational procedure. In fact, the situation is more complicated. There are indeed a number of critics who think that neo-authoritarianism is a wrong political procedural design. Another group of critics attacks the very practice of political procedural design. They think that proceeding to procedural design before the goal is thoroughly clarified and a common recognition for it is achieved will lead us to a dead end or to trifles. They also think that it is only one-sided wishing and energy wasting to carry out operational design before the establishment of new social force and leadership group, that is, before the arrival of the operator. The third group of critics agrees with the practice of political procedural design, but thinks that neo-authoritarianism itself is indeed not a political procedural design, but merely an idealized experiment of political thought.

Here, a distinction must be drawn between operational procedural design and idealized experiment of thought. The former, according to the existing conditions, decides the scope of goal and concrete procedure for implementation. The latter, according to the hypothesized initial conditions, deduces the process and consequence of the movement. There is a well-known experiment of thought: Someone proposed that if he is given a fulcrum, he can pry up the earth with a lever. Obviously, the proponent of this ideological experiment has not considered the materials and function of the lever and the support strength of the fulcrum. To him, these problems belong to the domain of the hypothesized conditions of experiment of thought, and have no relation to the deduction of his experiment of thought.

Now, let us decide whether neo-authoritarianism is a procedural design or an experiment of thought. The basic mentality of neo-authoritarianism is: "Duality of social life is urgently needed," and that means "separation of economic life from political life." That is, "implementation of the system of free enterprise in the economic field, and the system of centralization in the political field." Thereafter comes "a process of market expansion and of democratization with head and tail linked to each other, or sometimes with some portions overlapping each other." We can "induce the gradual development of the elements of modernization embedded in society" in the process of market expansion. "Through the development of market, cultivate and formulate the prerequisites, conditions, and means for democracy, and once these conditions become mature, a democratic system will be born as a consequence of these historical movements." In this way of thinking, the "duality of social life" appears as the prerequisite for unrolling all theoretical analyses, not as the goal and result of procedural design. Here, it seems that "duality of social life" will come once it is shouted, whereas democracy will come only if you shout a thousand or even ten thousand times. Does this hypothesis match with the real social mentality and political dividing line? The existing system is characteristic of a unified political and economic system; it is the outcome of the consistent choice as well as the fortifications of that choice made by

the cream of society. And it is up to now a social reality which the general masses recognize and are accustomed to. A complicated pattern of interest is formed under this system, involving the benefits of almost all the social classes. How did the proponents of neo-authoritarianism easily eliminate this pattern in their "political procedural design?" What they rely on is the "authoritativeness for implementing new policy," and the "political strong man" who will "use authoritativeness to smash the obstacles obstructing the development of individual freedom in order to protect individual freedom." "Only the neo-authoritarian can pull the politically interfering hand out of economic life, and push on market expansion," as well as smash "various traditional forces resisting the market," and "carry forward modernization in a forceful manner."

Judging from the viewpoint of theory, we should not rule out the possibility of the developmental process described by the proponents of neo-authoritarianism. We should not reject the powerful leading figure who is oriented towards modernization as well as very authoritative when performing his historical function. The problem involves the feasibility of this kind of developmental process, and the feasibility of the emergence of this kind of figure. Making a comprehensive survey of history and reality, we raise three challenging questions on neo-authoritarianism.

First, it involves the question of whether the political strong man can have the necessary authoritativeness vested in him by neo-authoritarianism for realizing the historical mission. Many critics suspect whether the political strong man really is modernization-oriented, and that is reasonable. However, even if we believe that the political strong man can persevere in the modernization orientation, there is still the question of whether he can carry through the orientation. No authoritarian descends from the sky; he must be a product of a certain social movement, and relies on a certain social foundation. A political strong man cannot leave the soil where he comes from, or move freely to fulfill his own will. How can we conclude that a future political strong man can "rely on the legitimate resources of traditional authoritativeness inherited from the period of the people's revolution" to smash "the various traditional forces resisting the market" and carry through his individual value orientation?

Second, it involves the question of whether the emergence of the political strong man is beneficial to the social order and administrative authoritativeness necessitated by the modernization process. Let us compare the modernization process in Japan with that in China. In China there appeared political strong men like Yuan Shikai, Chiang Kai-shek, and Mao Zedong, but there never appeared a stable social order. There were frequent civil wars before the 1949 liberation, and numerous movements after it. Up to now, there has not been established a perfect and efficient administrative system and an administrative authoritativeness. In the Japanese

modernization process, there was no comparable political strong man like the ones mentioned above. From the Meiji period to Emperor Hirohito's times, the function of the emperor is to serve as the symbol of unification of the country, not as the person positively exercising authority. At the beginning of the Meiji Restoration, there were the so-called "three heroes of Restoration," Kido, Kudo, and Saigo, but they did not hold supreme office in the government. At the end of Meiji rule, there were the so-called "three heroes in the latter period of Restoration." They competed and rivaled each other. From the first cabinet in 1885 to the surrender in 1945, in a short period of 60 years, there were dozens of people who served as prime ministers. Nevertheless, Japan has successfully established a first class bureaucracy and administrative system in the world. The stability and order of Japanese society surpass that of many other countries including some European ones. When we face the proposition that a political strong man can establish social order, we prefer to say that his emergence is one of the signs of social disorder.

Third, it involves the question of whether there are at this moment favorable conditions for the emergence of a political strong man. The fact that Mao Zedong established for himself an undisputed position in the party was the outcome of the movement of "molding the leader" launched by the CPC leaders Li Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, and Wang Jiaxiang in cooperation with Mao Zedong in order to achieve balance at a time when Chiang Kai-shek acquired the fame of being a leader of a big country after the Cairo Conference, when the Communist International was dissolved by Stalin, and when Chiang Kai-shek published his "China's Destiny" to compete for popularity with the CPC. Of course, a few decades later, they were had to taste the bitterness of the fruit they planted. The fact that Deng Xiaoping can perform an unique function in China's politics is because he has the extraordinary experience of "declines and rises" in his political career for the past 60 years. It is questionable that in the future it will still be possible for a political strong man to acquire for himself the consciously granted political support and deliberately transferred authority which Mao Zedong acquired in the past, or to accumulate the rich political experience like Deng Xiaoping did in a "stable and united" political situation. Some scholars have pointed out that, at a time when the transition of the era of heroes into the era of people is taking place, when the sacredness of ideology is fading, and when the moral superiority of the traditional authoritativeness inherited from the period of people's revolution is continually shrinking, neo-authoritativeness in the form of political strong man is impossible.

Neo-authoritarianism, which relies on a political strong man to start the democratic process, is similar to the radical popular democratic theory which it criticized, in that both of them are outcomes of infatuation with idealized political models. In fact, there has never been a majority of people who have strong demands for positive political participation, or a political strong man who has

consistently possessed correct orientation toward modernization and unchallengeable authoritativeness. These are only ideal types. The grievances and actions of the masses, the emergence of a strong man who is modernization-oriented, and the enhancement and perfection of administrative systems and laws, are only a certain kind of unifying tendency in the pluralistic democratization process. How can we integrate these different factors in order to achieve the best result? It depends on courageous and wise analyses of facts and on the procedural designs of thinkers and politicians, as well as on the art of politics to balance and compromise, not on stubborn adherence to ideologies and models.

### RENMIN RIBAO on Socialist Distribution

HK1405004089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
10 May 89 p 5

[Article by Wu Changde (0702 1603 1795): "'Distribution According to Work' or 'Distribution According to Income?'" ]

[Text] Under the impact of the great tide of the commodity economy, gaps have kept appearing in the embankment of fairness in socialist distribution. Bearing the brunt is the intellectuals.

The "reversal of mental and manual work" in income has long been a social cancer known to all. Unexpectedly, another new "reversal" has again appeared within circles of mental workers in recent years.

Such a "reversal" has been noticed in some institutes of higher learning. With "services rendered at a price" and "a passion for income generation" in institutes of higher learning, a new pattern of distribution has appeared. It is nothing but distribution based on income generated. Some people say that the principle of "distribution according to work" all along advocated by us is being quietly replaced by "distribution according to income." In areas involved with "distribution according to income," those people diverting school manpower and material and financial resources to development and the establishment of companies derive an income much higher than those involved in teaching and scientific research efforts. Even professors in their seventies of some well-known colleges are compelled to "compete on an equal footing" with young workers in assembling and repairing color television sets, with "remuneration on a piecework basis."

There is no denying that under normal circumstances, "more work" in the matter of labor means "more income." But in the world of institutes of higher learning with a special criterion for judging value, "more work" cannot be simply equated with "more income." True, with the development of the commodity economy, institutes of higher learning allowing the generation of income should "produce economic results." But undoubtedly, they should especially "produce skilled personnel," "produce results" and "produce spiritual

civilization." "More work" in the latter "three cases of production" can hardly be judged on the basis of "more income" in the former "one case of production." Therefore, in discussing the matter of adapting higher education to the development of the commodity economy, we must study a new theme. It is how to establish the principle of "letting the main body benefit" in institutes of higher learning.

The so-called "main body" here refers to the main force making up the work team of an institute of higher learning, that is, the masses of teachers and relevant personnel committed to teaching and scientific research tasks. They are the core of the teaching program, the main force in scientific research, and, of course, also the main body of the school.

The main tasks of an institute of higher learning are teaching and scientific research. We should especially give more encouragement to those outstanding performers who have contributed toward teaching and scientific research to establish a mechanism of competition in an institute of higher learning. Those personnel committed to "generating income" under unified school arrangements should of course not be discriminated against, with protection for their legitimate rights and interests. But it is also inappropriate to let their income be greatly detached from the "main body" devoted to teaching and scientific research. In the same institute of higher learning, we should still generally give expression to "distribution according to work and more pay for more work" in readjusting the relations of interests between people. We should not get involved with "distribution according to generated income, and more pay for more generated income." Still less should we claim that "our creating income has kept your lecturing activity alive." On the contrary, if an institute of higher learning has not a high-level teaching and scientific research force, it will "become a school not worthy of its name."

**State Plan Includes Land Development, Utilization**  
OW1405115289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1125 GMT 11 May 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)—According to "JINGJI CANKAO," the State Land Administration Bureau, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Agriculture issued a joint circular recently. The circular states in clear terms that land development and utilization will be included in a plan for national economy and social development, beginning this year.

According to the circular, the central and local governments have pooled capital for major land development and utilization projects supported by the state. The capital and materials needed for the land development and utilization plan should be provided by local authorities. The portion of tax collected from the use of

cultivated land for nonagricultural purposes retained by localities can be used, in accordance with needs and real conditions of developers and with the approval of financial departments, for land development and utilization on priority basis.

**Report on Railway Transport Safety, Security**  
HK1705065189 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 1202 GMT 12 May 89

[Report by Zhu Daqiang (2612 1129 1730): "China's Railway Transport Safety has improved but Security Remains Bad"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In the 1st quarter of 1988, four serious railroad accidents occurred, causing concern at home and abroad. Since the beginning of this year, there have been 2,000 passenger trains running each day on railroads throughout the country, all of them proved to be safe transport.

After last year's railroad accidents, the railway department immediately formulated nine decisions, which included strengthening servicing and replacement of facilities, uplifting safety standards and so on. As a result train accidents have dropped significantly. According to figures there have been seven cases of train accidents in the 1st quarter of this year, a drop of 30 percent compared with the same period last year. There were no serious passenger train accidents.

Railroad transport, which has received much concern, is making improvement in transport safety amidst rising transport volumes and this has been uniformly praised by public opinion.

The Jiulong [Kowloon]-Guangzhou railway section, which is responsible for transporting Hong Kong and Macau compatriots and personnel from the interior to Hong Kong, has not had a single serious accident since its operation of direct passenger train service in April 1979, transporting over 14 million passengers.

But for a while, the security order on parts of the railway in southwest, northwest and northeast were bad, with rapid increases in criminal cases. Following last year's blows and straightening out, security order at most of the large railway stations and on passenger trains has improved. But security order on railway lines along the mountainous regions, forests, disaster-stricken areas and economically poor and backward areas has been maintained only intermittently, and the situation regresses once security lapses.

Recently, the railway security department has adopted practical measures to deal blows at various criminal activities. On railroads across the country, 62 patrol police teams were organized to conduct intensive patrols in 145 key areas and sections and on 248 passenger



trains in the form of assigning patrols to fixed cars and fixed posts, assigning fixed responsibility and combined patrols of stations and trains.

According to statistics, between the 12th and 27th of April over 3,000 criminals were arrested and 171 criminal gangs crushed. The rectifying of security order on railroads has begun to achieve results. Railway officials cautioned that to fundamentally improve the security order, long-range precautions are needed.

**QIUSHI No 10 Table of Contents Published**

HK1705093089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
14 May 89 p 8

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[Text] "Make Further Efforts To Carry Forward the May 4th Spirit in the New Age of Construction and Reform—Speech by Zhao Ziyang at the Meeting of Youth in Beijing Marking the 70th Anniversary of the May 4th Movement (3 May 1989)"

Article by Yao Minxue: "Uphold Dialectic Materialism in Reform and Construction"

Article by the Joint Investigation Group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Hebei Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee: "Establish

Internal Power Restriction Mechanism—New Exploration in Establishing a System for Ensuring a Clean Government Made by Baoding City of Hebei Province" Article by Wang Pingwu, Chen Deyan, and Zheng Qi: "Practice and Understanding of Reform of the Tax System"

Article by Zhang Guangbo and Zhang Wenxian: "Reconstruct the Law Theory Taking Rights and Duties as the Basic Category"

Article by Sun Liping: "My Views on 'the Minority Principle'"

Article by Dong Jinquan: "Modernization—Trends of Development of Contemporary Historical Studies Abroad"

Article by Ran Wanxiang: "Make Use of Tradition and Do Not Hamper by Tradition—Thoughts Concerning the Building of Rural Organizations at Village Level"

Article by Gao Jucun and Liu Jianguo: "A Thorough-Going Reform That Seeks and Retains Truth—Comments on Editing Two Books of Collected Works of Mao Zedong"

Article by Ren Yanli: "Different Views on Democracy"

Article by Mu Hui: "Behind 'Factual Reports' Which Are Inconsistent With Facts"

Article by Tu Tu: "Beauty in a Combination of New and Old"

Article by Huang Chao: "Cocks Crowing in Three Provinces"

Article by Zhou Hongcheng: "A Poem on Flame"

## East Region

### Anhui Leaders Decide To Meet Students

OW1705153189 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 89

[By station reporters (Hua Yan) and (Shan Xi)—from the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The provincial party committee and government decided this morning to hold a dialogue with representatives of Hefei's college students who are demanding a dialogue. The dialogue will be held at 1400 [0500 GMT] tomorrow.

Leaders of the provincial party committee and government who will take part in the dialogue are Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Niu Xiaomei, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department; Long Nian, vice governor; and Du Yijin, vice governor and chairman of the provincial Education Commission. Responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned will also take part in the dialogue.

Lu Rongjing told reporters: We have wanted to hold a dialogue with the students for a long time. It will help promote communications and increase understanding.

### Activities of Anhui's Lu Rongjing Reported

#### Addresses CPPCC Members

OW1405111589 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
22 Apr 89 p 1

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 21 April, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, Fu Xishou, acting provincial governor, and Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, came to the Hotel Changjiang to hold discussions with members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] attending the second session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee.

Members of the group of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and Zhi Gong Dang held a warm discussion on the rural economic situation in our province. Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee who participated in that group discussion, aired his view there and then. He said: Agriculture is the foundation. Anhui is an agricultural province. The question of whether agriculture is revitalized or not is of vital importance to Anhui. He added that at present we should primarily do three things in agriculture: 1) improve the peasants' quality; speed up the integration of agriculture, science and education; and train the peasants in one to two practical technologies; 2) establish and perfect the system for providing well-organized services to peasants before, during, and after production, and change the present backward situation where rural

households are separately engaged in commodity economy and are incapable of withstanding market fluctuations; 3) increase investment in agriculture. However, agricultural investment should be increased only after the peasants' quality has improved and the existing agricultural system has been reformed, otherwise, the more we invest, the more we waste, and we will not achieve the anticipated results. [passage omitted]

### Discusses Agrotechnical Education

OW1405122089 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese  
3 Apr 89

[Dispatch by reporter Jiang Haibo (3068 3189 3134)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 April (ANHUI RIBAO)—In an interview with more than 10 Beijing reporters this afternoon, Lu Rongjing, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor; and Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, emphasized: Agriculture is the foundation, technology the key, and education the guarantee for developing the rural commodity economy; we must speed up the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education.

As a start, Lu Rongjing briefed reporters on the situation in Anhui. He said: The report of Premier Li Peng stresses that during improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order we must also strengthen the foundation of agriculture. As for Anhui, this is a very opportune moment to do so. We must seize this opportunity to develop agriculture by making full use of our advantages.

How should we intensify the second phase of rural reform during improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order? Lu Rongjing argued: First, we must rely on reform; next, we must rely on technology; and third, we must rely on input. However, the key lies in improving the caliber of workers themselves. Otherwise, additional input will not generate higher returns. Therefore, we must vigorously hasten the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education, meet the requirement for skilled personnel in rural areas, and improve the caliber of peasants. He said: Presently, agriculture, technology, and education are seriously out of step with one another. On one hand, large numbers of skilled workers and specialists are urgently needed in many rural areas. On the other, skilled personnel trained by schools at various levels have failed to meet rural requirements. As a result, the provincial party committee and government have decided to speed up the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education, and to allow agriculture, technology and education to fully exercise their own advantages so that they can form an integrated force and accelerate the development of the rural economy.

Lu Rongjing said: The provincial government has decided to establish three leading groups, each led by a vice governor, to take special charge of these tasks.

Presently, we must first be unified in thinking and heighten our awareness of the significance and purpose for implementing the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education to ensure the success of these three tasks. Next, we must formulate our plans according to the actual conditions of each locality. Third, we must do a good job with pilot projects so that they can be gradually introduced throughout the countryside.

Lu Rongjing said: We do not have any previous experience with implementing the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education, and must probe and review continuously during practice. He argued: If we continue to tackle it persistently, we will be able to channel education and technology into a virtuous cycle, help intensify the second phase of rural reform, and enable the rural commodity economy to develop steadily.

The method for implementing the overall planning and coordination of agrotechnical education aroused a strong interest among reporters. Lu Rongjing and Meng Fulin replied to every question they were asked.

Meng Fulin briefed reporters on the current rural reform in Anhui and on how to further strengthen reform.

The news departments from Beijing taking part in the interview included RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Central Television Broadcasting Station, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, and JINGJI RIBAO.

#### Anhui People's Congress Namelist Announced

OW1105040589 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 89

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Following is a namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the Second Session of the Seventh Anhui Provincial People's Congress:

The 57 members of the presidium are, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames, Wei Naibin; Wang Leping; Wang Guangyu; (Wang Chengfa); Wang Xiufang, female; Wang Jincan; Wang Desong; Niu Xiaomei, female; (Bian Guofu); Shi Lei; Lu Kuangheng; Lu Rongjing; Liu Guangcai; Liu Guanghui, female; (Sun Renze); Du Hongben; Du Weiyou; Yang Jike; Yang Yongliang; Yang Shunsheng; Su Hua; Li Qing; Li Yuanxi; Li Yefu; Li Zezhen; Shu Delin; Wu Zengqing; Ying Yiquan, female; Chen Tianren; Chen Xinzha; (Chen Changmao); Chen Tingyuan; (Wang Wenbin); (Wang Hengfu); Zhang Huacai; Zhang Shihua; Zhang Jiabao; Zhang Xiaolan, female; Zhou Aiyi; Meng Fulin; Zheng Rui; Zhao Zhinan; Zhao Baoxing; Hu Qun; Hu Yunlong; Rong Guanghong; Hou Yong; Yin Jiahua; (Huang Yu); Huang Luhou; Huang Zida; Cui Jianxiao; Kang Zhijie; Cheng Guanghua; Jiao Bi; Lei Shusheng; and Pan Zhongyao.

Su Hua is Secretary general.

#### Activities of Fujian's Chen Reported

##### Addresses Provincial Development

OW1105031189 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese  
20 Apr 89, P 1

[Text] Yesterday, provincial leaders held a forum with Chinese Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] members from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas who are attending the 2d session of the 6th provincial CPPCC meeting. Together, they discussed together the development of Fujian.

At 0830, CPPCC national committee member Liang Piyun and about 30 other CPPCC members from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas arrived at the 8th floor conference hall of the provincial CPPCC to attend the forum. Chen Guangyi, Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, and Cheng Xu warmly shook hands with them. Laughter filled the air in the conference hall. Also attending the forum were Zhang Kehui, Lin Kaiqin, Guo Ruiren, Huang Changxi, Liu Yongyue, Chen Mingyi, Chen Xizhong, Ling Qing, Ni Songmao, Zhao Xiufu, Lu Haoran, Chen Yangzeng, Xu Jimei, Gao Hu, Hong Huasheng, and Lin Mengfei.

Zhang Kehui presided over the forum. First, Shi Zengping, chairman of the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, briefed CPPCC members from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas on the problem of attracting foreign investment; he also talked about the problems of foreign investment and future plans. Yang Zhenshu, Lin Chengzhi, Lin Wenmao, Chen Jinlie, Liang Piyun, Yang Sunxi, Zhu Zheng, and Yu Shangqun spoke after him. They all affirmed the province's work in the last year and offered precious and constructive criticisms, opinions, and suggestions on further attracting foreign investment, improving the investment environment, and on running a clean and honest government.

Chen Guangyi and Wang Zhaoguo attached great importance to speeches of CPPCC members from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. They were seen taking notes during the speeches. Occasionally, they approvingly nodded or smiled while listening. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and provincial CPPCC Committee, they expressed a warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to those who specifically came to attend the meeting and offer suggestions on developing Fujian. Chen Guangyi and Wang Zhaoguo said: There are certain difficulties regarding the operation of Sino-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, and wholly foreign-owned enterprises in Fujian as proposed by the CPPCC members from Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. We are trying to solve problems in the areas of transport, power supply, communications, work efficiency, quality of service, honest government, legal consultation, and the formulation of law and regulations. We are now working toward solving them step by step. We shall not only stress building a "hard environment,"



but a "soft environment" as well. We are trying to appreciably improve the investment environment. At the same time, we hope all will join in our efforts and suggest ways to build a better hometown.

The forum ended amid warm applause.

Responsible comrades from departments, commissions, and offices directly under the provincial government, as well as from democratic parties and relevant civic organizations, attended this forum.

#### **Serves as Congress Chairman**

OW1105134489 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Apr 89

[Text] The Second Session of the Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress concluded in Fuzhou this afternoon. The meeting called on people across the province, under the leadership of the CPC, to be of one heart and mind and pool their wisdom and efforts; further safeguard political stability and unity; take a clear-cut stand against disturbances; and work hard to fulfill the task of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening all-around reform; and advance reform, opening up, and the two civilizations in our province.

Chen Guangyi, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Guo Ruiren, Wen Xiushan, Huang Changxi, Zhang Yumin, Kang Beisheng, Wang Yishi, Liu Yongye, and Xiao Jian were executive chairmen of the session. Also seated on the rostrum were leading comrades, including Wang Zhaoguo, Jia Qinglin, Zhang Kehui, Zhang Zongde, (Lin Kaixin), and other members of the presidium. Comrade Cheng Xu presided over the session.

Through a vote by a show of hands, the session unanimously adopted the rules of procedure for the Fujian Provincial People's Congress. With 442 votes for and 1 abstention, the session adopted a resolution on the report on the work of the provincial people's government. The session also unanimously adopted a resolution on the execution of the 1988 Fujian Provincial Economic and Social Development Plan and the 1989 provincial economic and social development plan; a resolution on the report on the final financial account of the Fujian Province for 1988 and the draft budget for 1989; and a resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. With four abstentions, the session adopted the reports on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate.

The resolution on the government work report says: The session holds that people's governments at all levels in the province must heed the criticism and suggestions made by the deputies; give top priority to improvement and rectification in economic construction and reform during the next 2 years; and implement effective measures to solve problems about which the people have

shown great concern, as well as problems in agriculture, education, prices, family planning, public order, and clean government. The resolution adds: We must closely integrate improvement and rectification with the implementation of the economic development strategy for coastal regions on one hand, and the readjustment of the industrial structure on the other, in order to advance an export-oriented economy in our province. Further efforts should be made to strengthen economic cooperation and trade between Fujian and Taiwan and to continue to expand cultural, sports, scientific and technological, and academic exchanges, as well as exchange of visits. The resolution also points out: It is necessary to further promote spiritual civilization and carry forward the glorious tradition of plain living and hard work. Both the government and the people should be mentally prepared for austerity in the next few years. At 1640, the session concluded to the strains of the national anthem.

According to another report, 62-year-old Hong Hai was elected secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at the fourth meeting of the Second Session of the Seventh Fujian Provincial People's Congress held on the morning of 28 April.

#### **Activities of Jiangsu's Han Peixin Reported**

##### **Attends Meeting on Congresses**

OW1105040189 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Apr 89 p 1

[By reporter Liang Xuelin (2733 1331 7207)]

[Text] A provincial meeting on exchanging experiences in the work of people's congresses opened in Nanjing on 28 April.

Han Peixin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Li Zhizhong, Xing Bai, Li Qingkui, Zhang Yaohua, and Tang Nianci, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee, attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Xing Bai.

People's congresses throughout the province have made new progress in their work, along with the development in economic, political, and social life in our country in recent years. Regardless of whether they are exercising supervision over legal enforcement or government work according to law, maintaining contact with deputies to people's congresses, or strengthening self-edification, they have created many fresh experiences. Responsible comrades of the party committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government of 16 municipalities and counties briefed the meeting on their experiences. In addition, the Standing Committee of people's congresses of more than 10 municipalities, counties, and prefectures submitted written reports to the meeting on the experiences of their work.

The Nantong City party committee has shown respect for and actively supported the People's Congress in its exercise of duties and functions in accordance with the law. As a result, it has given impetus to the building of socialist democracy and promoted reform, the open policy, and the development of economic construction. The Xinghua City party committee has paid attention to working successfully in coordinating the relationship between the People's Congress and the government, in a bid to enable them to draw a clear distinction between their respective functions and duties and to make concerted efforts to fulfill their tasks. The Standing Committee of the Nanjing City People's Congress has brought the campaign to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and strengthen reform into the orbit of the legal system; has paid attention to conducting supervision over the issues that have a bearing on the overall situation as well as the issues that are of common concern to the masses; and has further improved the functions of the People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The Standing Committee of the Wuxi City People's Congress has adopted such measures as setting up organizations in line with local conditions; stepping up the efforts to provide guidance for deputies' activities; doing a good job in conducting contacts and exchanges with a definite purpose in mind; safeguarding the democratic rights of deputies; and conducting supervision over the government and urging it to handle the proposals put forward by deputies—the Standing Committee has thereby improved the quality of the work of the People's Congress as a whole. The Standing Committee of the Lianyungang City People's Congress has attached importance to strengthening self-edification and strived to enable the Standing Committee to better exercise its functions and rights in handling matters by legal means and in investigating, studying, and solving major issues. The Standing Committee of the Zhenjiang City People's Congress has made vigorous efforts to create an excellent external environment and internal conditions for the Legislative Affairs Commission; the Financial and Economic Committee; the Urban and Rural Construction Committee; and the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee by every possible means.

Chen Huanyou, provincial governor; Xu Yingqing, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; Zhang Tonghai, deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and Yang Fengchun, director of the Liaison Bureau of the General Office of the National People's Congress, attended the meeting.

**Attends Meeting on Army Cadres**  
*OW1105133889 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 4 May 89*

[Text] Some 400,000 cadres of the Army and armed police units will be transferred to civilian posts this year, the lowest figure since 1975. Some 17.2 percent of these demobilized cadres are divisional and regimental cadres.

This proportion is higher than in previous years. This reporter has learned this from the national conference on the placement of demobilized Army cadres, held in Nanjing today.

Zhao Dongwan, head of the State Council's leading group on the placement of demobilized Army cadres and minister of personnel, spoke at the meeting. He said: In principle, the existing policy will still be implemented in regard to the placement of demobilized Army cadres this year. Jobs will still be arranged according to the place of origin of the demobilized cadres, or the provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities to which they belonged when they were drafted. All localities may make special arrangements for a very few cadres who have served in the Army for a fairly long period of time, whose positions are higher, whose contributions to the Army are greater, and who experience actual difficulties that require inter-regional assistance.

The focus of this year's placement will be on divisional and regimental cadres. Demobilized cadres will still be trained first before being assigned jobs. They will learn the trade in which they will engage. They will be trained, used, and evaluated in a coordinated manner. Practical results and good quality in training will be stressed. We should conduct ideological work for demobilized cadres. The placement work should be completed before the end of September.

Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the General Political Department; Jiangsu Governor Chen Huanyou; and Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, also spoke at the meeting.

This meeting was held with the approval of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. Zhang Zhijian and Zhang Hanfu, vice ministers of personnel; Liu Anyuan, political commissar of the General Logistics Department; Guo Tao, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Commission; Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee; Nanjing City Mayor Dai Shunzhi; and others attended the meeting.

#### **Activities of Shandong's Jiang Chunyun Reported**

**Inspects Zaozhuang 8-10 Apr**  
*SK1305120989 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 89*

[Text] During his inspection tour of Zaozhuang from 8 to 10 April, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out that we should face up to the difficulties ahead of us at present, foster confidence in tiding over difficulties, accurately select ways for developing the economy in mountainous areas, and strive to extricate ourselves from poverty and seek wealth at an early date.

During his stay in Zaozhuang, Jiang Chunyun respectively visited the Zaozhuang rubber plant, the Zaozhuang No 2 cotton mill, the Zaozhuang Mining Administrative Bureau, and observed the construction of a new town in (Sanpin) District; and heard the work reports of the Zaozhuang city party committee and the city government.

He said: There has been great development in the work done during the past few years. The city has made breakthroughs in building the two civilizations, increasing its agricultural and industrial economic results, and building the party. In particular, the city has made achievements in carrying out the methods of appraising the fulfillment of the personnel responsibility system, appraising the work of cadres at the end of a year, and democratically appraising leading cadres. This is a practice of reform. Through carrying out the methods, the iron bowl was smashed and the iron chair was removed. Thus, each and every cadre has a sense of urgency, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of crisis. This is the only way to build democratic politics.

While touching on the issue of economic development in the mountainous areas, Jiang Chunyun pointed out: Since the people in the mountainous areas played their roles well during war time, they should be fine examples in the construction period. We should carry forward the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle and self-reliance, face up to the difficulties ahead of us, and foster confidence in overcoming difficulties. We should accurately select ways for developing the economy in the mountainous areas, bring into full play the mountainous areas' advantages of having natural resources, and vigorously develop the forest fruit industry and animal husbandry. Only when the ways for developing the economy of the mountainous areas are accurately selected can we get twice the results with half the effort and extricate ourselves from poverty and seek wealth at an early date.

#### **Speaks on Petition Work**

SK1605090189 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese  
28 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] How should we gear petitionary work to the tasks of maintaining stability and unity, promoting reform and openness, and establishing administrative honesty? The provincial work conference on petitionary work, which was held by the provincial government in Jinan from 25 to 27 April, made special studies and arrangements concerning this question.

During the conference, representatives to the conference earnestly studied the important written instructions from the central responsible comrades with regard to petitionary work. They also stressed: In light of the new circumstances and new problems emerging in the process of improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform, we should study and popularize Hanting District's work experience of "taking

into account the masses' interests beforehand, doing ideological work beforehand, conducting policy studies beforehand, exercising democratic supervision beforehand, and grasping the symptoms of problems beforehand." It is also necessary to grasp the persuasion and education work in order to maintain the stable and united situation.

During the conference, Comrade Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: We must pay attention to petitionary work because it affects the relations of the party and government with the people, the social stability and unity, and the progress of reform and the economy. We should conscientiously summarize and popularize successful experiences in line with the pertinent instructions of the central authorities. Hanting District's method of grasping petitionary work is very good and is a way to be successful in doing petitionary work. Therefore, we should strengthen leadership over this work and exert great efforts to popularize this experience in order to push the petitionary work to a new level.

Attending and addressing the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, including Gao Changli and Ma Zhongcai, and responsible comrades of the General Office of the party Central Committee and the petitionary bureau under the General Office of the State Council.

#### **At Xu Memorial Ceremony**

SK1605093989 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 89

[Excerpt] Comrade Xu Zhongyu, former chief of staff of the Jinan Military Region, died of illness in Jinan at 0740 on 9 May 1989 at the age of 70, after all rescue measures proved ineffectual.

A ceremony to pay last respects to Comrade Xu Zhongyu's remains was held on 15 May at the Jinan funeral parlor. Yang Dezhi, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, and Chi Haotian, member of the Central Military Commission and chief of general staff of the General Staff Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] sent wreaths. Also sending wreaths were the Central Military Commission; the Ministry of National Defence; the General Staff Headquarters of the PLA; the General Political Department of the PLA; the General Logistics Department of the PLA; the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Central Military Commission; the party committee of the Jinan Military Region; the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; the Shandong Provincial People's Government; the Henan Provincial CPC Committee; the Henan Provincial People's Government; the headquarters, political department and logistics department under the Jinan Military Region; the North China Sea Fleet, the Air Force of the Jinan Military Region; the various major units subordinate to the Jinan Military Region; the PLA Unit No 81021; the Jinan City



CPC Committee; the Jinan City People's Government; and the Tongshan County CPC Committee and government in Jiangsu Province. In the meantime, Li Jiulong, Gu Hui, and Ma Weizhi also presented wreaths to the remains of the deceased.

Attending the ceremony and sending wreaths were Song Qingwei, Zhang Zhijian, Lin Jigui, Cao Pengsheng, Xu Chunyang, and Li Chunting. Provincial leading Comrades Jiang Chunyun and Gao Changli also attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

**Shanghai Students Present Demands at Dialogue**  
*OW1805031989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin*  
2200 GMT 17 May 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Leaders of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held an informal discussion and dialogue with more than 30 student representatives from 17 institutions of higher learning in the municipality at the exhibition center yesterday afternoon. They discussed the current situation and issues of concern to the students.

The 17 institutions of higher learning included Fudan University, Jiaotong University, Tongji University, Industrial University, Chemical Industry University, and the Foreign Language Institute.

Leaders present at the informal discussion and dialogue included Wu Bangguo, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Wang Liping, member of the Standing Committee and secretary general of the municipal party committee; Chen Zhili, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee; and Xie Lijuan and Zhuang Xiaotian, municipal vice mayors.

When the dialogue began, a student representative immediately demanded that the mass media accurately report on the dialogue.

Comrade Wu Bangguo responded right away that there would be no interference in press reporting. He also said: The purpose of the dialogue is to exchange views on an equal footing and in a calm and democratic atmosphere of restraint and understanding, in order to communicate more extensively with one another, increase common understanding [gong shi], and contribute to solving problems.

Then, a student representative asked a leader concerned to answer questions about the management of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO.

Comrade Chen Zhili briefed those present on the management of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, giving the following reply: The newspapers in our country are under the leadership of the party. In reporting on major issues, newspapers should maintain unity with the party Central

Committee. We fully agree with Comrade Hu Qili's remark that press reform must be carried out. The press law has not yet been enacted. As a result, newspapermen have difficulties, and readers are not satisfied. This also makes things difficult for departments in charge of propaganda. As for the differing views on the management of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, they should be judged by time and history.

A student representative pointed out that the municipal leadership simply ignored the students' hunger strike and petitions.

In reply, Xie Lijuan said: We do not favor the students' hunger strike. We sincerely hope that the students will treasure their health. Since learning of the students' hunger strike in Shanghai, the principal municipal leader has been very worried and concerned about them. On the evening of 16 May, he had already asked eight hospitals near the municipal government building to make full preparations for giving first aid. When he heard that 200 to 300 students were participating in the hunger strike, he immediately telephoned hospitals to send ambulances to the scene at once. First-aid stations were then set up.

The municipal leaders and student representatives also discussed political restructuring and the rectification of bureaucratic profiteering.

During the dialogue, seven or eight students asserted that the student representatives attending the dialogue organized by the municipal students federation could not fully represent the students who had taken part in the demonstrations. They were also dissatisfied with some answers given by government officials [zhengfu guanyuan]. Therefore, they walked out of the dialogue.

Toward the end of the dialogue, the students made three demands: First, a reply regarding differing views on the management of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO should be made as soon as possible; second, a date for the next dialogue should be set as soon as possible; and third, television should carry live coverage of the dialogue, and other mass media should give timely, accurate, and comprehensive reports on the dialogue.

The municipal leaders indicated that they would immediately refer the students' demands to the principal leading comrade of the municipal party committee for study and decision.

The student representatives from the 17 institutions of higher learning signed a joint letter and asked the municipal leaders to pass it on to the party Central Committee.

The joint letter expressed the hope that the paramount leader of the party Central Committee would hold a dialogue as soon as possible with the students on hunger strike in Beijing.

The municipal leaders assured them on-the-spot that the letter would definitely be passed on.

The dialogue started at 1430 and lasted for more than 4 hours.

### Shanghai's Jiang Urged To Listen to Students

#### CPC Members Support Meeting

OW1805064589 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0500 GMT 18 May 89

[From "News" program]

[Text] In a joint letter to the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, 87 party members of its Organization Department said:

The patriotic and democratic movement staged by students and city residents has affected the party's prestige. We are extremely shocked and distressed. To protect the party's image, we hereby make the following suggestions in accordance with Article 4, Sections 3 and 8, of the CPC Constitution:

1. We suggest that Comrade Jiang Zemin, the principal responsible person of the municipal party committee, immediately hold a dialogue with students on the spot and declare the student movement as a patriotic and democratic movement.

2. We suggest that the municipal party committee immediately call an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee or an enlarged emergency meeting of the municipal party committee to discuss proper solutions to problems of the Shanghai student movement and the SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO problem, according to the aspirations of the party and the people.

3. We suggest that the municipal party committee pass on the demands of grass-roots party members to the party Central Committee and that an enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau or a plenary session of the party Central Committee be convened to discuss proper solutions to the problems.

4. We suggest that after properly resolving the current political situation, the municipal party committee promote political democratization to the extent possible in Shanghai, according to the requirements set by the 13th party congress, and particularly study concrete measures to promote democracy within the party in Shanghai. Being among the 48 million Communist Party members, we hope that our hopes and suggestions will receive the close attention of the Shanghai municipal party committee, as well as understanding and support from all Communists with true party spirit.

#### Democratic Parties Send Message

OW1805095089 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin  
0500 GMT 18 May 89

[Text] Xu Yifang, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang; Tan Jiazhen, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the China Democratic League; Zhao Xianchu, chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; Chen Haosu, chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Dong Yinchu, chairman of the China Zhi Gong Party-Jiusan Society; and (Chen Suijiu), acting chairman of the Shanghai branch of the All-China Vocational Education Society, this afternoon issued an open letter to Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Zhu Rongji, mayor of Shanghai.

The open letter says: We are extremely worried over the current, grim situation. To protect the students and stabilize the situation, we hereby make an urgent appeal to you.

1. We believe that the students' movement is patriotic. The reasonable demands made by the students are in keeping with the stand of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and government. We hope that the reasonable demands made by the students are handled within the framework of democracy and legal system as soon as possible.

2. We suggest that you pass on these words to the leaders of the CPC Central Committee, asking them to meet and hold a dialogue with the students regarding the students' demands as soon as possible, and to make a full, fair, and timely report on the dialogue through the news media.

Yang You, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Jiusan Society, issued an open letter to Secretary Jiang Zemin, asking him to meet with the representatives of the students as soon as possible to hold frank and sincere talks with them.

#### Jiang Attends Shanghai Scholarship Exhibition

OW1205202789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0650 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Shanghai, May 9 (XINHUA)—The 50th anniversary of the Shuping Scholarship has been marked by an exhibition of [words indistinct] scholarship winners.

Visitors to the exhibition yesterday included Jiang Zemin, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the party Shanghai municipal committee. In the visitors' book he wrote: "Be enthusiastic in promoting the cause of education and train people for construction."

J. L. Koo (Gu Qianlin), an entrepreneur from Hong Kong and founder of the scholarship named after his father, Gu Shuping, was invited to the celebration.

He said he was very glad to see that most of the winners of the scholarship, who are now professors, scientists and senior engineers in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the United States, Canada and other parts of the world, have made great successes.

He encouraged students in the Association of Shuping Scholarship winners to study hard so as to serve the country better.

Gu Shuping engaged in the natural-silk business in his hometown of Huzhou, Zhejiang Province, and Shanghai. He was an enthusiastic supporter of charities. J. K. Koo inherited his property and established the Shuping Scholarship in 1939 in honor of his father.

The scholarship was issued 20 times between 1939 and 1950 to more than 6,000 winners. In 1986, it was extended to Beijing and Huzhou. Since then, it has been issued seven times to more than 1,100 students.

### Activities of Zhejiang's Li Zemin Reported

#### Hears Views on Education

OW1105055189 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 29 Apr 89

[From "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Second Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress sponsored another special forum this morning. Li Zemin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Chen Anyu, executive chairman of the Presidium of the congress; and Shen Zulun and Li Debao, governor and deputy governor of Zhejiang, attended the forum to hear the views expressed by deputies, and members of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC]—who attended the session as observers—on educational, scientific, and technological development in Zhejiang.

The forum was chaired by Wang Qidong, another executive chairman of the Presidium of the congress.

The first one who spoke was Wang Mengzhao, deputy and Xianju County mayor. He said: We should intensify ideological and political work on the educational front. Leading authorities at all levels should show concern for teachers' living and working conditions. Students' unwillingness to study has everything to do with the teaching materials, which are divorced from the actual situation. The teaching materials must be revised.

Shi Yongshou, a member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee and head of the Mathematics teaching group of the Hangzhou Middle School No 9, said: We should attach importance to the student dropout problem and to students' moral education.

Chen Lei, deputy of the provincial People's Congress and teacher of [words indistinct] Middle School No 2, said that a school should not merely pay attention to sending more students to college. It should heighten students' moral concept, encourage them to study hard, to take part in sports and arts, and to gain hands-on experience.

Zhang Guangnan, deputy and chief engineer of the Sheng County chemical works, said: The results obtained from appraising scientific and technological achievements have been greatly exaggerated. Certain appraisal measures should be changed.

Xie Guangrong, deputy and deputy director of the Surgery Department of the Jiashan County People's Hospital said that the job titles of technicians should be determined on the basis of their actual proficiency, not their seniority. There should be practical measures for encouraging middle-aged and young scientists and technicians to aim high.

Wu Yaying, deputy and vice principal of the Hangzhou (Changduxiao) Primary School, said: Primary school teachers' housing problems must be resolved, and the promise to increase their pay should be honored.

A deputy who is also president of the Yuyao Middle School, said: We should make sure that educational funds are not wastefully invested. To do so, we should avoid redundant educational programs and reduce the number of tests which are excessive.

Xu Shousong, a member of the provincial CPPCC Committee and vice president of the Qianjiang Sparetime School, proposed: We should pay more attention to promoting adult education and improving incumbent workers' political and professional proficiency.

In conclusion, Governor Shen Zulun said: All these views are helpful to us. Our work now is to change our views, increase our understanding, and regard educational, scientific, and technical development as an important project. The efforts by leading cadres—especially those in top leading posts—in promoting education should serve as an important criterion for judging their performance. Meanwhile, we must mobilize people in all social sectors to support educational development. The growth in educational investment in recent years can be observed in the financial plans of the provincial government. The plan for educational, scientific, and technological development is also being revised. In short, we are doing our best to change the current state.

#### Attends CPPCC Session

OW1105075089 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 2 May 89

[Excerpts] The 2d Session of the Sixth Provincial Chinese Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee closed in Hangzhou this afternoon. The session



was presided over by Tang Yuanbing, Su Jilan, and Xue Yanzhuang. Seated on the rostrum were Chairman Shang Jingcai and Vice Chairmen Li Dexin, Wu Youxin, He Zhibin, Zhou Chunhui, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, Zhan Shaowen, Wang Chengxu, and Li Chaolong of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, and Wu Yaomin, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. Attending the closing meeting were provincial party, government, and military leaders Li Zemin, Shen Zulun, Ge Hongsheng, Chen Fawen, Liu Yifu, Li Yuhua, Xu Xingguan, and Wang Zhonglu.

At the session, which began on 25 April, the deputies brought into full play the spirit of seeking truth from facts and forging ahead in unity, spoke without any inhibitions, freely expressed their views, firmly carried out the functions of the CPPCC in providing political consultations and democratic supervision, actively participated in the administration of government affairs, and joined the government in making plans for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and intensifying reforms.

The closing meeting held today adopted a resolution to approve Comrade Li Chaolong's resignation as general secretary of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, and elected (Jian Lansheng) as the general secretary and (Li Huifang) as Standing Committee member of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. It also adopted a resolution to comply with the request of (Guo Lianjie) and (Yan Baohu) to resign from their posts as Standing Committee members but to retain their posts as members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. It adopted the political resolution of the 2d Session of the Sixth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the resolution regarding the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

Shang Jingcai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke before the session closed. He said that to share weal and woe and join efforts to realize the magnificent goal of socialism is the glorious tradition of the CPPCC. The CPPCC is ready to carry forward this tradition either in times of success or difficulties. The CPPCC has the obligation and duty to help the party and the government to handle state affairs. We must earnestly carry out the basic functions of the CPPCC in conducting democratic consultations and democratic supervision, earnestly hear the views of the people, and extensively conduct investigation and study to understand the overall situation in the country and make correct suggestions. On the basis of requests from the masses, we must take the initiative to inform the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial people's government about the topics for political consultation. We must also invite party and government leaders to attend the CPPCC Standing Committee meetings and other relevant sessions to carry out consultations. At the same time, we must provide democratic supervision

through CPPCC organizations. Particularly, the various democratic parties, mass organizations, and representatives of people from all walks of life should supervise the work of the government; help the government make policy decisions in a democratic way and with a scientific approach, avoid and reduce mistakes; and ensure that the party and the government properly carry out their functions.

Shang Jingcai, chairman of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, said: I hope that all CPPCC organizations, including the CPC; democratic parties; nonparty and patriotic personages; mass organizations; representatives of people of minority nationalities; compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao; and the deputies of all Overseas Chinese will firmly advocate the policy of effecting long-term coexistence, providing mutual supervision, treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; further bring into full play the fine traditions of the CPPCC; work hard with a revolutionary drive; and make new contributions to improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, strengthening reform, fulfilling the modernization program, promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, realizing the peaceful reunification of the motherland, and rejuvenating Zhejiang.

#### At Forum on Legal System

OW1205114089 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 3 May 89

[Excerpts] The second session of the seventh provincial People's Congress held a discussion on the development of democracy and the legal system, and on the work of the People's Congress.

Chen Anyu, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the meeting, which was attended by executive chairmen Wu Minda, Wang Qidong, Wang Yongming, and Yang Bin.

Li Zemin and Ge Hongsheng, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting.

At the discussion, chairmen of the people's congresses of all cities, counties, and districts of the province freely aired their opinions in a warm atmosphere. [passage omitted]

After hearing the opinions, Secretary Li Zemin delivered a speech on how the provincial party committee and party committees at all levels could strengthen and improve leadership over and support for the work of the People's Congress.

He said that it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the party committee and the People's Congress. The People's Congress should accept the leadership of the party committee at the same level. At the same time, party committees, especially their leading

comrades, should heighten their sense of democracy and the legal system. Activities of party committees should be conducted within the scope prescribed by the Constitution and the law. No department or cadre of any party committee is allowed to replace the law with their speeches and powers.

The provincial party committee and party committees at all levels should educate party and government cadres at all levels so that they understand the nature and role of the People's Congress, and correct some ambiguous and erroneous ideas. Party committees at all levels should fully respect and support the People's Congress in exercising the powers vested by the Constitution, and strengthen supervision over the work of the government, the court, and the procuratorate.

Major problems of the government, the court, and the procuratorate should be reported to the People's Congress for examination. The party committee and the People's Congress should communicate with each other before handling the cases of cadres appointed and removed by the People's Congress. It is necessary to listen to the opinions of the People's Congress when making evaluations.

Secretary Li Zemin also noted that the party committee should pay attention to the self-improvement of the People's Congress and should ensure the continuity of the People's Congress on matters related to the appointments, knowledge, and ages of People's Congress cadres. The party committee should also improve the working conditions of the People's Congress as much as possible and should try its best to accomplish things within its capabilities. Yuan Fanlie, president of the provincial higher court, and Hu Canshi, president of the provincial procuratorate, attended the discussion meeting. The secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the provincial People's Congress, director and deputy directors of its office, members and secretary general of the provincial government, and directors of the related departments and bureaus also took part in the discussion meeting.

### Central-South Region

**Hubei's Guan Advocates Development of Poor Areas**  
*HK1505153189 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 May 89*

["Article" by provincial party committee Secretary Guan Guangfu: "Arouse the People of All Circles and Pool the Wisdom and Efforts of Everyone To Storm the Fortified Point of Providing Enough Food and Clothing for the People"]

[Excerpts] Thanks to direct concern by the party Central Committee and State Council and under the leadership of the provincial party committee and government, and with the hard work of cadres and the masses, economic development in the old liberated areas and poor areas has seen much progress. Compared with 1985, the total

output value of industrial and agricultural production in 37 poor counties and cities in 1988 rose by 28.13 percent, revenues by 96.28 percent, and per capita net income in the rural areas by 62.25 yuan. The number of those who could attain sufficiency in food and clothing dropped from more than 7 million in 1985 to over 3 million in 1988.

Nevertheless, the tasks ahead are still arduous. The people's living standards in the areas where the people's basic needs in food and clothing have begun to be met are still very low and unstable and efforts must be made to improve them. People who have yet to attain sufficiency in food and clothing now mainly converge in the poor, old liberated areas, the remote mountain areas, the reservoir areas, and the minority areas where natural conditions are harsh and the level of economic and social development is low. This has constituted a very serious difficulty in our work. The party Central Committee and State Council have proposed solving the problem of food and clothing for the people in most poor areas throughout the country before 1990. Less than 2 years now remain to attain this goal. Our province still has a population of more than 3 million who have yet to attain sufficiency in food and clothing. This is a specific and arduous economic task and also an urgent and important political task. [passage omitted]

The mountain areas in Hubei cover 53.7 percent of the province's total area and the population makes up 32.4 percent of the total. Whether or not Hubei can attain the strategic objective of rising in central China depends to a large extent on the economic development in the old liberated areas and poor areas. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the state made a huge investment in these areas. The money market is now stringent but there has been no cut in the amount of funds for caring for the needy and no changes in preferential policies. This is really a hard-won opportunity. If we miss this golden opportunity it will be more difficult for us to fulfill the task. Party committees and people's governments at various levels in the old liberated areas and poor areas must grasp the present historical favorable circumstances and resolve to make all-out efforts to fulfill the formidable task. It is necessary to clarify the major battlefields and targets to storm the fortified point of attaining sufficiency in food and clothing. Where are the major battlefields? I think there are five major battlefields throughout the province—the minority areas, the mountain areas, the reservoir areas, the areas often afflicted with disaster, and the poor, old liberated areas. [passage omitted]

To fulfill the formidable task of meeting the basic needs of the people in food and clothing, all social sectors must make concerted efforts and give strong support. Special efforts must be made in the social activities of caring for the needy at three levels. The first level is to continue to arouse organs at various levels to establish their leading groups. The second level is to further organize scientific

and technological research offices and research personnel to develop these areas using science and technology. The third level is to fully mobilize large and medium-sized cities, large factories and mines, and universities and colleges to give their support geared to the needs of these areas. [passage omitted]

### **Hunan People's Congress Session Ends 15 May**

*HK1605020589 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 89*

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Seventh Hunan Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded in Changsha on the afternoon of 15 May. [passage omitted] Present at the closing ceremony were provincial party, government, and Army leaders, including Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Chen Bangzhu, Sun Wensheng, Wan Da, Jiang Jinliu, Dong Zhiwen, Li Jianguo, Yang Minzhi, Wang Zhiguo, Shi Xinshan, Yu Haichao, Zhuo Kangning, Yin Changming, and Zhou Zheng. [passage omitted]

Newly elected provincial Governor Chen Bangzhu made a speech. He said [begin recording]: Deputies, I express my sincere thanks to you for your trust in me. I profoundly feel that the responsibility of functioning as provincial governor is a heavy burden, and my standards and experiences are limited. Since you have given me this heavy commission, I will make every effort to carry this burden [applause] and will not disappoint the sincere hopes of the deputies and the people of the whole province. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Liu Fusheng, executive chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke. The session ended amid the grand strains of the national anthem.

Chen Bangzhu, 55 years old, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and former acting governor, was elected governor of Hunan.

The session adopted a resolution on the government work report. [passage omitted] The resolution demanded that the provincial government and the government at all levels attach full importance to the criticisms, views, and suggestions put forward by the deputies, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, and adopt effective steps to resolve conspicuous problems of universal concern to the masses such as agriculture, prices, education, clean government, social order, and social mood, and seriously grasp the work of screening and straightening out companies. Decisionmaking must become a more democratic and scientific process. Macroeconomic regulation and control must be stepped up, and the centralized and unified leadership of the government must be strengthened. It is necessary to strictly enforce the law and discipline and truly succeed in obeying orders and prohibitions. [passage omitted]

The session passed a motion by majority vote dismissing Yang Huiquan from his vice governor post, thus fully expressing the people's democratic rights in acting as masters of the house and managing the affairs of state. During the session, punishing official profiteers and opposing corruption were hot topics among the deputies. On 9 and 12 May, the deputies held dialogues with Vice Governor Yang Huiquan. But Yang Huiquan, who headed the provincial leadership group for screening and straightening out companies, hemmed and hawed and gave evasive answers. The deputies were dissatisfied at this. On 13 May, 177 deputies from the Changsha, Xiangtan, Shaoyang, Lingling, and Loudi delegations jointly proposed a motion calling for the dismissal of Yang Huiquan from his vice governor post, on the grounds that very little has been achieved in screening and straightening out companies in Hunan and Vice Governor Yang has been in dereliction of duty.

The session presidium then sought instructions from the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the procedure for dealing with such a motion and other relevant issues. A reply signed by Vice Chairman Peng Chong explicitly stated that no matter what method is adopted, the decision must be made by the provincial congress session.

At 1730 on 15 May, the deputies started to vote on the motion. The motion was carried.

## **Southwest Region**

### **Exiled Tibetans Reaffirm Dalai Lama's Leadership**

*BK1605133089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (AFP)—The national assembly of the Tibetan government in exile Tuesday [16 May] called for the immediate lifting of martial law in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, and reaffirmed its faith in the Dalai Lama's leadership.

However a statement issued here following a ten-day conference of the exile government's policy making body in the northern Indian town of Dharamsala said many members had questioned the Dalai Lama's stance on negotiations with Beijing over Tibet's future.

The statement also expressed solidarity with Tibetans inside the country in their "continuing struggle against Chinese rule."

China clamped martial law on Lhasa and expelled all foreign tourists in March after a crackdown on anti-Chinese demonstrators left 16 people dead by official count. Returning travellers said the death toll could be as high as 60.



The statement also noted with gratitude "the increasing international awareness" of the Tibetan problem, but in an unusual admission said many assembly members had "expressed strong reservations" about the Dalai Lama's offer to negotiate with China.

The Dalai Lama, spiritual and temporal leader of all Tibetans, in 1988 proposed talks with Beijing on the future of Tibet on the basis of complete autonomy outside the fields of defence and foreign relations, which he proposed should be managed by China.

"A large number of (the 341) national assembly members expressed strong reservations concerning the Tibetan offer to negotiate with the Chinese Government because of concessions contained in the Tibetan proposal," the statement said in apparent reference to the clauses on defence and foreign relations.

In March of this year the Dalai Lama conceded that his dropping of demands for complete independence had angered many young Tibetan militant exiles, who have been threatening to resort to armed struggle.

Tuesday's statement said he had proposed to assembly members during the session that the Tibetan community "share the responsibility of government without remaining solely dependent on him."

However, the statement continued, the issue was discussed in depth and "it was unanimously resolved to urge His Holiness to continue to lead the nation."

The policy guidelines drawn up at the session are binding on the Tibetan government in exile for two years, the statement said.

India is home to some 100,000 Tibetan exiles who followed the Dalai Lama here after a bloody 1959 anti-Chinese uprising, but no state recognizes the exile government.

#### **Army Units in Tibet Implement Religious Policy**

*HK1205112289 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 May 89*

[Excerpt] Thanks to the efforts of People's Liberation Army [PLA] units enforcing martial law in Lhasa to strictly implement the party's religious policy, religious activities in the three major lamaseries in the city have been totally normal.

The Gandan Lamasery, the Gebang Lamasery and the Sera Lamasery are located [words indistinct] and are magnificent and historical relics in the three lamaseries, are well known both at home and abroad.

Nevertheless, very few people of the three large lamaseries have taken part in the several riots since 1987. Their participation in those riots has not only affected the reputation of the lamaseries, but done society great harm

as well. Large numbers of monks and priests of the three lamaseries were very indignant at the participation of those people in the riots. They believe it is absolutely necessary to enforce martial law and put down the riots, so they are very friendly with PLA units enforcing martial law. Monks and priests of the Sera Lamasery and the Gandan Lamasery specially left some meditation rooms for units enforcing martial law and willingly observed all rules and regulations relating to martial law. On the other hand, units enforcing martial law strictly abide by discipline in performing their duties and do their best to protect religious installations. [passage omitted]

#### **Tibet People's Congress Concludes Session**

*HK1205111089 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 May 89*

[Excerpt] The fourth meeting of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 10 May.

The meeting decided that the second session of the fifth regional People's Congress is to be held during the second half of this July.

The meeting listened to and discussed the region's draft 1989 plan for economic and social development and draft 1989 budget put forward by the regional people's government. The meeting maintained that the region's draft 1989 plan for economic and social development and draft 1989 budget conform with the actual situation in Tibet. [passage omitted]

#### **North Region**

#### **Li Ximing Addresses Beijing Education Meeting**

*SK1305123089 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO  
in Chinese 14 Apr p 1*

[Text] The Beijing municipal party committee sponsored a work conference on conducting education among party members from 10 to 12 April. During the conference, the participants earnestly discussed the issue of how to enhance the education conducted among party members throughout the municipality in line with the spirit of the 13th CPC Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee during the period of great changes in history and the issue of how to upgrade the quality of party members and strengthen the party's combat strength. Attending the conference were leading personnel from the municipal party committee, including Li Ximing, Li Qian, Wang Jialiu, Li Zhijian, Meng Zhiyuan, and Yuan Liben; and leading comrades concerned from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the organizational department under the CPC Central Committee, and the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee.

During the conference, Li Qiyan, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a report entitled, "An Effort Should Be Made To Uphold the Party's Basic Line and To Enhance the Education Among Party Members To Build up the Contingent of High Quality Party Members." Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee, and Wang Jialiu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, also addressed the work conference.

During the conference, the participants put forward the current aspects and demands of education conducted among party members. It was held at the conference that in conducting education among party members, we should apply the spirit of the 13th CPC Congress to arm the entire party and to conduct the three "basic" tasks of education by closely following the actual situation in conducting reform and building socialist modernization and by bearing in mind the ideological reality of party members, which are as follows: First, efforts should be made to enhance education on the basic Marxist theories to fundamentally upgrade the political quality of party members. Second, efforts should be made to enhance the work of conducting education on the party's basic line, which is the central aspect of education currently conducted among party members. Third, efforts should be made to enhance the education on the party's basic knowledge, which constitutes the basic work of education, conducted among party members.

During the conference, the party committees of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, Changping County, and Dongcheng District delivered reports on introducing their experience gained in the work of enhancing the education conducted among party members.

During the conference, Li Ximing, member the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, also delivered a speech in which he described the current international and domestic situation and the importance on enhancing the education conducted among party members under the new situation, urged the party committees at all levels to carry out their party building closely following the party's basic line, and stressed that party organizations at all levels and communist party members must take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and the guideline of conducting reforms and opening to the outside world. He stated: The entire party is making efforts to enhance party building and the municipal party committee is fully confident in and determined to succeed in grasping party building. A powerful party has not been formed only by relying on party authority but by relying on the combat-bastion role of party branches, the core role of uniting with the masses, and the vanguard role of communist party members. What is most important at present is to do a good job in carrying out party building and conducting education among party members. This is the key to upgrading the quality of the entire party. When encountering difficulties, communist party members by no means should shake their belief in

communism and abandon their great communist ideals. At present, we should encourage communist party members to display the spirit of making contributions; to act in communist style; to set examples in implementing the party's policies; and to play a model role in bringing along the vast number of people so as to fulfill the tasks of improving the environment, rectifying order, and deepening the reform drive in an overall way.

**Beijing Union Council Comments on Disturbances**  
*SK1705061989 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 27 Apr 89 p 1*

[Article by the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council: "The Working Class of the Capital Resolutely Opposes Social Disturbance"]

[Text] The timely and well-published RENMIN RIBAO editorial, "Take A Clear-Cut Stand Against Disturbances," spoke out about what was on the people's minds, and we support it resolutely.

The death of Comrade Hu Yaobang was a tremendous loss to the party and state, and to the people throughout the country. Like the people throughout the country, staff members and workers in the capital were filled with deep sorrow, and held various memorial activities to express their grief. They also pledged to turn grief into strength, strengthen unity, overcome difficulties, and strive to more successfully fulfill the tasks of improvement and rectification, deepening reform, improving economic results, and increasing the supply of essential products.

However, a very small number of persons with ulterior motives took advantage of the memorial activities to create and spread various rumors to mislead and confuse the people, gave a great number of speeches to attack the CPC and party and state leaders, instigated students and teachers to boycott classes and teaching, and attempted to go to plants to create incidents. Some persons publicly usurped the name of the working class of the municipality to disseminate reactionary leaflets in an attempt to further create chaos and magnify the situation. This was a disturbance to deliberately undermine stability and unity, negate the CPC leadership, and negate the socialist system. It will never be tolerated by the working class and trade union organizations.

At present, the various work for improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform is being carried out step by step throughout the municipality, and a stable and united political environment is very much needed. Stability and unity are where the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country and the entire working class lie. To love the country and the people, we should cherish stability and unity. To strengthen democratic politics, we should improve the legal system. People who have experienced the hardships of disturbance will never tolerate another disaster endangering

the entire nation. Faced with the serious political struggle, the working class and trade union organizations at various levels in the capital should be mobilized extensively and, under the leadership of the party, take a firm and clear-cut stand, distinguish right from wrong, safeguard the four cardinal principles, the authority of laws, and the hard-won stable and united political situation with concrete deeds, strengthen the unity of their own contingent of staff members and workers, strengthen their unity with the people from various circles of society, resolutely oppose visits to enterprises and institutions for establishing ties, safeguard the normal production and work order, and make contributions to resolutely and rapidly checking this disturbance, and to consolidating and developing the achievements in improvement, rectification, and deepening of reform.

**Inner Mongolia CPC Committee Meets 6-8 May**  
*SK1105011789 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] The Fourth Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee held its seventh enlarged plenary session in the city of Hohhot from 6 to 8 May. During the session, a decision was adopted on convening the Fifth Congress of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee in December this year.

It was urged at the session that party organizations at all levels throughout the region and all Communist Party members should earnestly implement the spirit of the 13th CPC Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; uphold the principle of uniting as one in carrying out construction, conducting reforms, and opening to the outside world; unite with cadres and the people of various nationalities and social circles in the practice of improving the environment, rectifying order, and deepening the reform drive; unite as one and heighten their spirit; wage arduous struggle and take the whole situation into consideration; and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity so as to greet the convocation of the fifth congress of the autonomous regional party committee with their outstanding achievements scored in the building of the two civilizations.

Attending the session were Wang Qun, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; and Bu He, Zhang Dinghua, Qian Fenyong, and Batubagen, deputy secretaries of the autonomous regional party committee.

Attending the session were 265 persons, including members and alternate members of the autonomous regional party committee; members of the autonomous regional Advisory Commission; members of the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission; and principle responsible comrades from the regional level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, and from the leading party members' groups and the party committees of various leagues and cities.

During the session, the participating members heard and discussed the work report made by Comrade Wang Qun on convening the Fifth Congress of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the report given by Comrade Zhang Dinghua on explaining the draft decision on convening the fifth party congress. They also unanimously approved the decision.

During the session, the participating members briefly reviewed and summarized the work completed by the autonomous regional party committee since the fourth congress of the autonomous regional party committee and held that the principle put forward at the fourth regional party congress on uniting as one in carrying out construction and the arrangements for enhancing the drive to conduct reform and to open to the outside world are correct; and that the regional strategic targets of social and economic development, which were adopted at the fourth regional party congress, and the strategic focal points, steps, and measures for fulfilling the targets are feasible and in conformity with the principle of seeking truth from facts.

It was held at the session that over the past 5 years, the fourth autonomous regional party committee has scored marked achievements by leading and uniting with the people of various nationalities throughout the region in putting forward tasks and effectively engaging in the work of convening the fifth party congress; and that since the 5th plenary session of the 4th autonomous regional party committee—particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee—our region has had initial success in earnestly implementing the principle of improving the environment, rectifying order, and deepening the reform drive, and reaped an overall bumper harvest in the production of agriculture and animal husbandry. The living standard of peasants and herdsman has been obviously improved, the industrial production has achieved a measure of development in spite of difficult conditions, markets in both urban and rural areas have enjoyed brisk business, and the cadres and the people of various nationalities have been fully confident in fulfilling the three fighting targets within the given date. All in all, over the past 5 years, the entire region from top to bottom has been stable in politics, achieved development in the economy, been prosperous in culture, has enjoyed the dynamism of various nationalities, and has been in a period in which the region has achieved the fastest development and the people throughout the region have enjoyed the most practical benefits. All of this has created favorable political and economic circumstances and favorable conditions for successfully convening the fifth autonomous regional party congress.

It was pointed out at the session that the fifth autonomous regional party congress in December will be a very important meeting for the region, and that major tasks of the fifth regional party congress are to deeply implement the spirit of the 13th CPC Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; to uphold



the principle of uniting as one in carrying out construction, conducting reform, and opening to the outside world; to summarize in an overall way the experience gained in the work completed since the fourth autonomous regional party congress; to discuss and define the fighting goals and focal points of social and economic development in the coming 5 years as well as principles and policies adopted for fulfilling the fighting goals; to discuss and formulate the basic tasks and major measures for improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening the reform drive in an overall way, and enhancing the party building; to elect the fifth autonomous regional party committee, the regional Advisory Commission, and the regional Discipline Inspection Commission; and to mobilize the entire party and the people of various nationalities throughout the region to uphold the party's basic line of the initial period of socialism, to unite as one, and to wage arduous struggle to strive to fulfill in an overall way the three fighting goals and to build Inner Mongolia into a modern, wealthy, and prosperous autonomous region with great unity.

It was stressed at the session that to ensure the smooth convocation of the fifth autonomous regional party congress and the success of the congress, party organizations at all levels throughout the region must make realistic preparations in various fields for the congress; realistically enhance the party's leadership over various fronts and the work of various departments; concentrate their efforts on realistically and successfully grasping the work in political and ideological fields; realistically do a good job in party self-improvement; realistically get a good grasp on the tasks of improving the environment, rectifying order, and deepening the reform drive; and must vigorously stabilize the whole situation to promote the stability of the national economy and to enable it to achieve healthy development.

#### **Shanxi Party Calls for Stability, Unity**

HK080512489 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese  
29 Apr 89 p 1

[Report: "Resolutely Oppose Disturbances, Maintain Stability and Unity"]

[Text] On the morning of 2 April, the provincial party committee Standing Committee held an enlarged meeting attended by responsible comrades from the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrades participating in the meeting assiduously studied the RENMIN RIBAO editorial, "It Is Necessary To Take a Clear-Cut Stand Against Disturbances," and sized up the present situation in the province.

The meeting maintained: The current campus upheaval is not an usual student strike, but a machinated scheme and a disturbance aimed at categorically denying the

leadership of the CPC and the socialist system. This is a serious political struggle before us. The present overriding task is to maintain a stable society. Party organizations at all levels in the province as well as party members, cadres, Communist Youth League members, and mass organizations, must take a clear-cut stand against disturbances, uphold the four cardinal principles, and set an example in maintaining stability and unity.

After analyzing the present situation in our province, the meeting noted: During the period of mourning over the passing away of Comrade Hu Yaobang, party members and the masses of the whole province deeply grieved for his death; they turned grief into strength and worked hard to make Shanxi and its people prosper. Meanwhile, students at universities and colleges in our province expressed their deep sorrow in different forms, and most college student activities were normal. Nevertheless, there have been a small number of people with ulterior motives in our province who gave vent to their grievances, and attacked the party and the government by making use of the sad feelings of mourning over Comrade Hu Yaobang among young students. This is absolutely impermissible. Comrades participating in the meeting pledged in one voice that they would take a clear-cut stand against disturbances and resolutely maintain the overall situation of stability and unity, reform, opening up, and the four modernizations.

The provincial party committee has called on party organizations at all levels in the province to organize all party members, cadres, and the masses to assiduously study the RENMIN RIBAO editorial, grasp the nature of the struggle, deepen their understanding, take a firm stand, unfailingly adhere to what the party Central Committee requires of them in action, rise up immediately to unswervingly stand up to the disturbance, take the overall interests into account, and maintain stability. Meanwhile, leading cadres at different levels should go down to factories, schools, and shops to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work, and in particular, leading cadres of universities and colleges should arouse all teachers and cadres to conduct ideological work with patience among students so as to achieve unity in their thinking and action in the spirit of what the party Central Committee demands. The provincial party committee also appealed to all party members to keep to the stand of the party spirit, be strict with themselves, not to relax the slightest vigilance over all matters vital to the destiny of our country, and resolutely take the overall interests into consideration and maintain stability.

The provincial party committee urged that all party members, cadres, and the masses unhesitatingly defend the state Constitution; safeguard socialist democracy and the socialist legal system; maintain the political situation of stability and unity; not permit the establishment of any illegal organizations; prohibit illegal demonstrations; forbid visitation to factories, government organs, the rural areas, and schools to establish ties and

carry out other illegal activities in any form; and resolutely punish, according to the law, those provoking the acts of beating, smashing, looting, and burning. The people of the whole province must adhere to the principle of carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order; keep clear from any interference; stand fast at their posts; voluntarily keep the normal order in work, production, study, and life; and surmount difficulties with one mind to push all fields of work in the province ahead.

The masses of the people, including college students, are welcome to express their views and suggestions on the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government through normal channels, including the form of dialogues. Party organizations and administrative leaders at various levels should report the views and demands of the people to the higher level in time.

In the afternoon, the provincial party committee called responsible persons of all departments concerned to a meeting to make arrangements. Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Wang Maolin presided over the meeting.

### Northeast Region

#### Jilin's He Zhukang Holds Forum With Students

SK1305115789 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 12 May 89

[Excerpts] On the morning of 11 May, leading comrades of the province and Changchun City, including He Zhukang, invited leaders, teachers, and students from 10 universities and colleges in Changchun City to a forum. In accordance with the guidelines of the two important speeches made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang recently, the participants extensively exchanged opinions and viewpoints on how to further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, comprehensively deepen reforms, safeguard the political situation characterized by stability and unity, accelerate the construction of democratic politics, and rejuvenate Jilin. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the questions voiced by the participants and in line with the current situation of the universities and colleges in our province, Comrade He Zhukang expressed his opinions.

He maintained: Viewing the general situation, the situation of universities and colleges in the province is good and stable. According to the party's line, principles, and policies, all university and college leaders and teachers have positively cultivated talented personnel for socialist modernization. The vast number of students have engaged themselves in study and have showed concern for the great affairs of the state, such as construction and reform. This is the main trend of institutions of higher learning. Recently, some students took part in street marches. We know that their aspirations were good and

that their questions, requirements, and premises were positive; they marched in step with the propositions of the party and the government and with the questions that are being pondered. This reflected the students' political enthusiasm. However, we do not agree with the activities in which some students took part in the marches without approval. The majority of college students did not participate in the street marches and persisted in the normal order of schooling. They also adopted formal channels to reflect their requirements and opinions. They also expressed their patriotic feelings and their dedication to the service of the country.

Comrade He Zhukang said that the students hoped to deepen reforms, accelerate the improvement of administrative honesty, speed up the building of democratic politics, and promote educational development. All these issues must be compounded under the leadership of the party and along the orbit of democracy and the legal system. They should reflect their opinions through formal channels.

In regard to conducting political structural reform and strengthening socialist democratic politics, Comrade He Zhukang said: Since the beginning of the 13th party congress, our party has placed the reform of the political structure in [words indistinct]. At the time of conducting economic structural reform, [words indistinct]. To improve socialist democratic politics, we have engaged ourselves in such practices as separating party functions from government ones, reforming government work organs, transforming functions, delegating powers to lower levels, reforming the cadre personnel system, setting up a social consultative and dialogue system, democratically and scientifically making policy decisions, strengthening the setup of the socialist legal system, and the two-publicity and one-supervision system that is being established and popularized at present. Meanwhile, we are trying to adopt resolute measures for solving the decadent phenomena within some party and government organs.

Comrade He Zhukang frankly said that we should enhance our awareness of construction, continue to deepen reforms, and achieve economic construction.

Comrade He Zhukang finally stated that the vast number of young people should clearly understand the historical mission, upgrade their awareness in the course of construction and reform, and dedicate themselves to the great cause of rejuvenating Jilin and China.

Also present at the forum were Liu Xilin, Wu Yixia, [two names indistinct].

At the forum, teachers and students made frank speeches in a harmonious atmosphere.

## Northwest Region

### Ningxia People's Congress Holds Session

**Opens 22 Apr**

HK1005081789 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO  
in Chinese 23 Apr 89 p 2

[Report: "Second Session of Sixth Ningxia Regional People's Congress Opens in Yinchuan"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth autonomous regional People's Congress opened at the Ningxia Workers' Cultural Palace in Yinchuan on 22 April.

A solemn atmosphere prevailed in the auditorium of the Workers' Cultural Palace. People's deputies of various nationalities from various circles in localities throughout the region gathered together to discuss matters of vital importance related to construction and reform throughout the region.

Before the start of the session, all participants stood in silent mourning for Comrade Hu Yaobang, a long-tested and loyal communist fighter, a great proletarian revolutionary and statesman, an outstanding political worker of our army, and an outstanding leader who held important posts in the party for a long time.

The number of people's deputies who could attend the congress was 440, of which 359 attended. A quorum was reached.

At 1500 sharp, Ma Sizhong, executive chairman of the session and executive member of the presidium, announced the opening of the second session of the sixth regional People's Congress. All participant stood when the national anthem was played.

Bai Lichen, chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, delivered a report on government work amid warm applause. His report was divided into eight parts: the working situation in 1988; firmly regarding the improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order as a starting point of construction and reform; conscientiously readjusting the economic structure to promote a stable development of industrial and agricultural production; vigorously developing scientific, technological, and educational undertakings; relying on scientific and technological progress and the enhancement of the quality of laborers to invigorate the economy; strengthening the concept of opening up to make efforts to promote foreign trade, and international economic and technical cooperation; closely integrating improvement and rectification with the deepening of reform and invigorating our economy through reform; truly strengthening family planning work to strictly control over-rapid population growth; persisting in the guiding principle of "grasping things with two hands" to create a good, stable social and political environment. [passage omitted]

The executive chairmen of yesterday's session were executive members of the rostrum, including Ma Sizhong, Liu Guofan, Ma Tengai, Wang Yanxin, Feng Mao, Wen Li, Zhang Shiru, Lei Ming and Li Yunqiao.

Regional party, government, military and CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] responsible persons who were seated on the rostrum were: Bai Lichen, Xue Hongfu, Li Yunhe, Liu Xueji, Cai Zhulin, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Ma Qixin, Yang Huiyun, Li Chengyu, Ren Qixing, Cheng Faguang, Wang Huanmin, Chen Jingbo, Ma Likai, Hong Qingguo, Wu Shangxian, Yang Xin, Ma Dezhong, Wang Yu, and other members of the rostrum.

Those who were seated on the rostrum also included: Ma Qingnian, Zhang Junxian, Lu Ming, Peng Linbo, Guo Wenju, Xu Shangzhi, Zhang Cheng, Cheng Hao, Hao Tingzao, Yang Yuchun, Wang Zudan, Huang Jingfang, Shi Bangying, Dong Jingshu, Niu Jin, Ling Zhengmo, and so on.

Responsible persons of the relevant departments of the autonomous region, some people's deputies of the National People's Congress from our region, and all members of the regional CPPCC attending the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC also attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

Some persons recommended by various departments, people's organizations, universities and colleges of the autonomous region were present at the session as non-voting delegates. [passage omitted]

**Concludes 28 Apr**

HK1005104089 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO  
in Chinese 29 Apr 89 p 1

[Report: "Second Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress Concludes"]

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth regional People's Congress concluded at Ningxia Workers' Cultural Palace on the afternoon of 28 April.

The meeting issued a call: The people of all nationalities throughout the region, the vast numbers of cadres, and the army units stationed in Ningxia should, under the leadership of the CPC, make further efforts to strengthen unity among all nationalities, between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people, rouse themselves, unite as one, work hard, and forge ahead to strive for fresh victories in improvement, rectification, reform, and construction.

At 1500, Ma Sizhong, executive chairman of the meeting and permanent chairman of the presidium, declared the meeting open. Present at the meeting were 324 deputies, forming a quorum.



Shen Daren, Ma Sizhong, Liu Guofan, Ma Tengai, Wang Yanxin, Feng Mao, Wen Li, Zhang Shiru, Lei Ming, and Li Yunqiao, executive chairmen of the meeting and permanent chairmen of the presidium, were seated on the front row of the rostrum.

On the agenda of the meeting was the approval of all resolutions and the provisional regulations on the work of the regional People's Congress. [passage omitted]

The meeting ended amid the solemn music of national anthem.

Other leading comrades of party, government, and Army organizations and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference sitting on the rostrum included Bai Lichen, Xue Hongfu, Li Yunhe, Liu Xueji, Cai Zhulin, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Ma Qixin, Yang Huiyun, Li Chengyu, Cheng Faguang, Wang Huanmin, Chen Jingbo, Hong Qingguo, Wu Shangxian, Ma Dezhong, Wang Yu, and other members of the presidium. Ma Qingnian, Zhang Junxian, Lu Ming, Peng Linbo, Guo Wenju, Xu Shangzhi, Zhang Cheng, Cheng Hao, Hao Tingzao, Yang Yuchun, Wang Zudan, Shi Bangying, Dong Jingshu, Niu Jin, and Liu Zhengmo were also seated on the rostrum.

Responsible persons of the region's relevant departments and some National People's Congress deputies of our region attended the meeting as observers. People recommended by various quarters also attended the meeting as visitors.

**Shaanxi Students Present Petitions for Dialogue**  
*HK1205145189 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 May 89*

[Text] On 4 May, 15 student representatives from Xibei University, the Xibei Engineering University, the Xian College of Electronics Science and Technology, the Xian University of Communications, and the Shaanxi Teachers' University presented three petitions to the provincial government calling for open dialogue with leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's government, and the departments concerned, as well as teachers and students.

On the afternoon of 10 May, student representatives of the Xibei Engineering University called the office of the governor, inquiring about the results and arrangements made for dialogues.

At 1530 on 11 May, responsible persons from the Letters and Inquirers Reception Bureau of the provincial party committee and the provincial government met with at the bureau reception room with five student representatives from Xibei University, the Xibei Engineering University, the Xian College of Electronics Science and Technology, and the Xibei Metallurgical Institute. At the meeting, they gave the following reply to the request to arrange dialogues, made by a certain number of students. First, both the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have paid great attention to the demands raised by students for a dialogue of provincial leaders and responsible comrades of the relevant departments with teachers and students. They have held special discussions on the demands and made arrangements for dialogues with teachers and students by stages, at different levels, and through different channels. Second, dialogues with teachers and students have, as a matter of fact, already started. On 2 May leaders of the provincial government and responsible comrades of the departments concerned called for a dialogue with student representatives of certain universities and colleges. On the afternoon of 10 May, some provincial leaders held a forum and dialogue with leading cadres of certain universities and colleges. On the morning of 11 May, provincial leaders held a forum and dialogue with teachers of certain universities and colleges. Responsible comrades of the provincial Working Committee of Institutions of Higher Learning, the Provincial University and College Bureau, and the provincial Communist Youth League Committee also went to different universities and colleges to hold forums and dialogues with teachers and students. The provincial authorities will continue to arrange dialogues with you and the relevant universities and colleges. Of course, dialogue is only one of the forms in which to exchange views and reflect opinions. We also hope that students will reflect your opinions and demands to the provincial party committee and the provincial government in written form. At the meeting, student representatives also raised concrete suggestions and demands for dialogues. Responsible persons of the provincial Letters and Inquirers Reception Bureau said that they would promptly convey all the opinions expressed by students to responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

**'Benefits' From Sponsoring ADB Meeting Viewed**  
HK1005104689 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN  
SHE in Chinese 1310 GMT 8 May 89

[**"A Taiwan Newspaper Says Beijing Has Gained Many Benefits in Sponsoring the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Annual Meeting—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]**

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 May (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—News From Taipei: The 3-day Beijing ADB annual meeting has been concluded with all tasks successfully completed. Taiwan's CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO (CHINA TIMES) said: Beijing has succeeded in sponsoring the current ADB annual meeting, gaining many benefits. They include:

- "The CPC, which has acceded to membership in the ADB, just most recently managed to sponsor an annual meeting like this, thus improving the previous impressions it left on other ADB member states.**
- "Since the CPC sponsored such a grand meeting for the first time in 40 years, it was particularly serious about it. Moreover, the meeting site was Beijing, which has an appealing Chinese atmosphere. All member states were so particularly enthusiastic in attending the meeting that the number of participants expanded from the previously anticipated 2,000 people to 2,500.**
- "Since this year is the last year of the Fujioka era, the glorious Fujioka years will come to an end in Beijing. Therefore, the current meeting will leave more profound impressions on member states."**

The greatest success was that Beijing favorably let the Taiwan delegation participate in or attend the current annual meeting, during which there were no occasions of antagonism or embarrassment. The whole meeting went smoothly and turned out to be a success.

**Jiang Zemin Holds Discussion With Intellectuals**  
OW1705192889 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang in Mandarin  
to Taiwan 0900 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] According to the official news media here, Jiang Zemin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, yesterday invited noted people from Shanghai's intellectual circles to a forum to discuss the current situation and other issues of concern to the public. The

report said that participants at the forum expressed their views without any inhibitions and presented many suggestions and opinions. However, the contents of their suggestions and views were not carried by the media.

The report quoted Jiang Zemin as saying: We will seriously think about your views and suggestions. The municipal party committee and government will continue to carry out discussions and dialogue at different levels and channels and in different forms in order to listen to the views of people from different circles and in order to make our decisionmaking process more democratic and scientific.

**Mainland Journalist Stresses Press Freedom**  
OW1205014189 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang in Mandarin  
to Taiwan 0900 GMT 9 May 89

[Text] Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO, published a day late, carries on page 3 an article by Mr Hu Jiwei, a famous newsman on the mainland, entitled **"Without Freedom of Press, There Is No Genuine Stability."**

The article says: Without press freedom, the people will feel helpless when they see mistakes in policies and corruption everywhere. Criticism will go unheeded if it is too soft and will not be published in newspapers if it is too harsh. In the course of time, many people develop the negative attitude of being unwilling to speak, think, or analyze, and of letting things slide. On the surface, this might give people a false impression of stability and unity. Actually, this type of apathy, indifference, and inhibition constitutes a great danger.

The article notes that some people regard press freedom as a destabilizing factor. This is a misunderstanding. Many cases of restriction and suppression of press freedom, which is illegal, have been reported. Some are in open defiance of the law and are rude and unreasonable. Frankly, the most dreadful thing and the destabilizing factor is this suppression of press freedom.

In his article, Hu Jiwei also sharply points out that a government of any country wants to establish its own authority. The point is, this type of leading authority can develop only in an environment where there is a free press. Only then will it become a democratic authority truly supported by the people. A leading authority developed in an environment where there is no press freedom can only be a despotic authority, or even an authority which the people hate, but dare not speak against.

**END OF**

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